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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

LARGE NUMBER OF BILLS INTRODUCED.

A Law to Restrain Intemperance.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 22, 1872.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eight o'clock. The following bills were introduced: By Mr. White, amending the charter of the Westmoreland Coal Company, by increasing its stock.

By Mr. Brooks, incorporating the Ridley Park Association.

By Mr. Daws, of Philadelphia, extending the act to prevent obstructions in certain highways, so as to prevent the sale of produce on Broad street between Ridge avenue and Brown.

By Mr. Fitch, repealing so much of the acts relating to the Milford and Matamoras Railroad as has been construed to take ten thousand dollars a year from the State Treasury.

By Mr. Nagle, supplement to the Shawnee Coal Company.

The Senate concurred in a resolution from the House appointing a committee to fix the time and place to open the returns for the next election of Auditor and Surveyor General

Cumulative Voting.

Mr. Buckalew's bill authorizing cumulative voting for school directors was passed.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed, viz: For paying officials for making estimates of raid damages in the border counties, enabling courts to charter gas and water companies. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at eight o'clock. The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Dollar Savings Banks.

The Agricultural Report.

Messrs. Lawshe, Cooper, Hancock and McJunkin presented petitions in favor of the local option and prohibitory liquor laws.

Mr. White offered a resolution to appoint a joint committee to fix the time for opening and publishing the returns for Auditor-General, Surveyor General, and in reference to a constitutional convention. Passed, and Messrs. White, Getchell and Brockway appointed on the part of the House.

Local Option.

Mr. Meek offered a resolution to publish four thousand copies in English and one thousand in German of the agricultural report for the use of the House. Passed.

The Troublesome Picture.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that it had amended the joint resolution relative to the picture of the Battle of Gettysburg, so as to appoint a committee to whom shall be referred all questions concerning its accurate execution and final disposal.

Messrs. Porter, and Hancock advocated having the picture exhibited in Philadelphia.

Mr. White was in favor of having it taken to Pittsburgh for permanent exhibition.

Mr. Rogers, of Erie, said that in Erie they had a Marine Hospital and knew not what to do with it, whereas a picture could be exhibited to advantage. A number advocated retaining the picture in Harrisburg. The Senate amendment was concurred in by a vote of 47 ayes to 35 nays. The Committee will report hereafter.

Election to Fill Vacancies Caused by Death of Auditor or Surveyor General.

Mr. White introduced a supplement to the act relative to the election of Auditor-General, Surveyor-General and County Surveyors by the people. The bill provides that in case of the death of any person elected to said offices between the day of election and the first Tuesday of May next ensuing, the vacancy shall be filled until the second Tuesday of November next ensuing, by appointment by the Governor. The election to fill the vacancy shall then be held on the day of the annual election in October.

Bills! Bills! Bills!

Bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Miller, a further supplement to the act for the better management of Allegheny county prison, giving authority to use a seal, sue and be sued, and allow Judges to sentence prisoners to free yards.

By Mr. Brockway, an act to relieve laborers, working men and journeymen from certain prosecutions and punishments now existing under the criminal laws of the Commonwealth.

By Mr. Wilcox, supplement to the act incorporating the Clarion River Navigation Company.

By Mr. Lawshe, an act to incorporate the Penn Coal Company.

By Mr. Brockway, a supplement to the act to establish judicial courts of the Commonwealth in certain districts, and to alter amendments in the constitution, passed April 13, 1791, limiting the time of taking writs of error, offered and certified to the Supreme Court.

By Mr. Hancock, an act to authorize the improvement of Broad street from League Island to Fisher's Lane, in Philadelphia, and to provide means to defray the cost thereof.

By Mr. Vogdes, a further supplement to the act incorporating Poras Coal Mining and Lumber Company.

By Mr. Marks, an act to lay out and open the State road in Philadelphia and Delaware counties, extending Seventh street in a direct line to intersect the Westchester road or Market street; also, an act relating to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; also, an act to incorporate the Harlem Road and Improvement Company.

By Mr. Daniels, a supplement to the act to prevent certain obstructions in public highways in parts of Philadelphia, approved March 4, 1870, preventing wagons standing on Broad street.

By Mr. Moore, an act to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors, being a copy of the present Ohio law.

Mr. Wilson, a further supplement to the act providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines.

Mr. Hancock, a supplement to the act incorporating the House of Correction for the employment and reformation and adults and minors, as adopted by the Board, January 12, 1872.

Adjourned.

TRIAL OF MRS. WHARTON.

Closing Argument for the Defense—The Attorney General Opens for the State.

ANNAPOLIS, January 22.—The court room was packed this morning. Mr. Steele continued his argument in defense of Mrs. Wharton, contending that he had shown the failure to prove guilt, and that the prosecution had substituted cruel suspicions. He minutely reviewed the chemical and mechanical testimony as showing that Mrs. Wharton was not only not guilty of poisoning Gen. Ketchum, but that she did not and could not have administered poison. He said the notoriety that had been given the prisoner by this trial could never be forgotten, but the jury can give her life and liberty, and if they can do so, and he thought they could, he begged them to do it quickly. Mr. Steele then appealed most eloquently to the jury on behalf of the devoted daughter, and closed his argument, when a recess was taken.

After the recess Attorney General Syester commenced his argument. Assuming that it had been proved that Mr. Ketchum died from unnatural causes, and referring to the purchase of tartar emetic by Mrs. Wharton on Monday, arguing that it was proven that two purchases were made on that day—one by the prisoner in the forenoon, and the other by Mrs. Chubb for her in the afternoon—this poison was in possession of the prisoner, and all the circumstances went to show for what purpose. He was arguing on the symptoms of hyperæsthesia when the court adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The work of repairing the forts in the harbor at Charleston, S. C., commenced yesterday. Forty heavy guns are to be mounted.

The Dominion Board of Trade yesterday passed a resolution complimentary to the delegates in attendance from the National Board of Trade. Mr. Hazard acknowledged the compliment in a speech of some length.

The snow blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad continues between Cheyenne and Laramie, and also between Laramie and Rawlins.

Topeka, Kansas, could hardly contain itself yesterday, and all because the Duke Alexis was the guest of the city. There was handshaking, speech-making, etc., *ad lib.* The thing is getting just a little monotonous, though.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce have resolved to report on the saleabook of the Chamber time sales in addition to cash transactions. It is a measure which has been agitated some time, and its consummation gives satisfaction to a large number of merchants.

Wm. H. Blossom, proprietor of the Pantheon, in San Francisco, and an old Californian, who established the American saloon at the Paris exposition, died on Monday.

Col. B. T. Washington, editor of the *Economist*, of San Francisco, is dying.

THE Titusville *Herald* states that about the first of this month oil shippers received notice that there would probably be an advance in freights on oil to all points in a short time, and it is now understood that an increase from $1 20 to $2 00 per barrel will soon take place.

The best authorities on agricultural matters estimate the coming wheat crop of California at twelve millions sacks, worth at the lowest estimate twenty-four millions dollars gold on the ground.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1872.

SENATE.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, appropriating $75,000 for Government buildings at Charleston, West Virginia.

Mr. LEWIS presented a petition from the widow of General Robert E. Lee, setting forth that the sale of the Arlington estate was unconstitutional, and asking Congress to appropriate $300,000 to purchase the estate from her, whereupon she will give the Government a clear title.

The bill for the relief of the Chicago sufferers was reported from the Finance Committee. The bill went over at the close of the morning hour.

Mr. BLAIR introduced a joint resolution instructing the President to open negotiations with Spain for the cession of Cuba. Laid over.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, reported the Postal Telegraph bill, and said that the committee hoped to bring it before the Senate at an early day. In almost every civilized country the cost of telegraphic messages had been reduced to about the rates proposed in the bill, and it was important that the subject should be considered here without unnecessary delay.

The Amnesty bill came up as unfinished business.

Mr. EDMUNDS had the floor, but was unable, owing to other engagements, to proceed with his remarks.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, moved to lay aside the amnesty bill informally for the purpose of taking up his resolution directing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire whether the President has conferred public offices of trust or profit in return for presents, and has been guilty of other misconduct. He offered a modification of it, directing the committee to inquire into the expediency of Congress passing a law forbidding any person in the service of the United States to receive any gift or to appoint any relatives to office.

Messrs. CONKLING and MORTON were willing to have the resolution taken up, but not by laying the amnesty bill aside informally.

Mr. SUMNER opposed laying the amnesty bill on the table, as he personally could not, and thought Mr. Davis ought to be allowed to take up his resolution and make his speech in the ordinary way.

Mr. CONKLING said that this was a very extraordinary resolution, and he desired that whenever it should be taken up, it should be fully discussed and pressed to a vote, so that the judgment of the American Senate might be promptly given upon its merits and its priorities.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky—I concede that this resolution is a very extraordinary one, but I insist that the subject and occasion of it are very extraordinary, too. [Laughter.] Mr. Davis then quoted from Mr. Conkling's speech in the retrenchment debate before the recess, in which he said, that whenever anybody should propose any investigation aimed at either individuals or officials, or would point out abuse in any branch of the public service, he [Conkling] would favor the most radical and sweeping investigation that could be devised, and said: Now, here is a branch of the public service needing investigation. I have proposed this resolution on my own responsibility, and whatever may be the scandal of it I am willing to bear it. I am not the king of this political exhibition; I am as the lesser beasts to be investigated. [Laughter.] I want the committee to investigate the lion in his den, Boaghin in his castle; and as the one, I am disposed to lead the march to beard that lion in his den. [Laughter.] The office of chief executive is the highest office in the fountain of honor, but it is the fountain of dishonor, abuse and corruption in our country. What have we seen within a few days? The President of the United States publishing as a defaulter to the amount of four or five thousand dollars for upwards of twenty years, presented by a resolution—the newspapers opened upon him, and at last, driven by the denunciations of the papers, or some other cause, he was forced to come forward and make good the amount of the defalcations.

Mr. SHERMAN said he was willing to postpone the amnesty bill with the understanding that the resolution was to take its place until disposed of, and he gave notice to the friends of the amnesty bill that he would not agree to have it taken up again until they shall have made their minds to stand by it and press it to a vote.

Mr. THURMAN advised Mr. Davis to withdraw his resolution, as the discussion would give rise to a long and probably excited debate, which would postpone the Amnesty bill.

Mr. DAVIS said he knew it would give rise to debate, and he was prepared for the most exciting debate that could arise [laughter], but he did not wish to antagonize it against the amnesty bill, and for one would be willing to withdraw it now, but would soon again bring it before the Senate.

The amnesty bill was then taken up. The pending amendment was Mr. Sumner's supplementary civil rights bill.

Mr. BOREMAN suggested to Mr. Sumner to strike out all of it relating to church and cemetery organizations.

Mr. BOREMAN moved to lay this bill aside and take up the last amnesty bill passed by the House.

Mr. TRUMBULL supported the motion, and hoped the Senate would pass the last House Amnesty bill without amendment, and if Mr. Sumner should persist in offering the Civil Rights bill as an amendment, he hoped the Senate would declare it out of order, as it in fact was. He also expressed the hope that Mr. Sumner's bill would never pass in its present form.

Messrs. CONKLING and MORTON opposed the motion. Mr. Morton said that Mr. Sumner had agreed to accept an amendment suggested by him to-day.

Mr. THURMAN supported it, and repeated his opinion, expressed to Mr. Sumner's amendment was first offered, that it was unconstitutional.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that he intended to vote for Sumner's bill, but thought it unwise to tack it on the amnesty bill.

Mr. CHANDLER said he would point out some particulars in which he thought the bill unconstitutional, which he did at length.

Without action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced as follows: Authorizing the construction of ten sloops of war, for the improvement of Tennessee river; repealing land grants to railroads in Indian Territory; for the improvement of the Ohio and Wabash rivers; by Mr. PARKER, to amend the Constitution, making Senators and Representatives ineligible for the Presidency or Vice Presidency; for the improvement of the harbor of St. Louis; to suppress polygamy and annul the people of Utah to form a constitution and State government; appropriating $200,000 for the completion of the Washington monument.

Mr. BANKS introduced a bill authorizing the building of a railroad bridge across the Ohio at Cincinnati.

By Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, to repeal the income tax.

Mr. HALE'S bill for remitting duties on all materials for the construction, repair and use of ships came up, and was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. DAWES presented the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the subject of the negotiation of a five funded debt, with a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury, in negotiating the loan authorized by the act of July 14th, 1870, has neither increased the bonded debt nor incurred an expenditure contrary to law. The report was ordered printed, to be called up for future action.

Mr. KERR, representing the views of the minority of the committee, said that a minority report would probably be presented.

Mr. PLATT offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report at their earliest convenience on the tax on manufactured tobacco. Adopted.

A bill was passed extending the time for presenting claims for additional bounty to the 30th of January, 1873.

A bill was passed to establish the tax on all kinds of manufactured tobacco at the uniform rate of sixteen cents per pound. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. NEGLEY offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to investigate the quarantine and harbor regulations of New York, and also into the means of reviving and sustaining American commerce, with power to send for persons and papers, and to hold sessions in New York. Referred.

Mr. MORGAN moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution proposing to amend the constitution by making naturalized citizens eligible to the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Negatived, yeas 91, nays 75; less than two thirds.

The bill appropriating $50,000 for the entertainment with an Japanese embassy was reported, discussed and passed.

Mr. GARFIELD reported a resolution instructing the clerk of the House to furnish funds to the select committee going to New Orleans.

The SPEAKER announced that he had appointed Messrs. Archer, of Maryland, and Speer, of Pennsylvania, members of that committee, in place of Messrs. Vorhees and Marshall, excused.

Mr. FARNSWORTH could not see what use there was of the Committee going to New Orleans. He thought the difficulty to be so far adjusting itself that it was not necessary to send a committee. Congress could easily get the facts without the trouble and expense of a committee. He knew the committee did not wish to go.

Mr. SCOFIELD, chairman of the committee, corroborated the latter statement. He supposed the facts could be got at in Washington.

Mr. SHELDEN said there was no necessity for an investigation, either here or at New Orleans.

Mr. GARFIELD thought the conduct of the government officers at New Orleans should be investigated by Congress.

Mr. SHELDEN said the President and Secretary Boutwell were in possession of all the facts relating to the action of the United States officials in New Orleans.

Mr. BECK thought the House should either withdraw the Committee or send it to New Orleans. An investigation at Washington would amount to nothing, and reports from Louisiana were not reliable.

Mr. BECK said further that the committee could touch nothing there that it would not to be found rotten to the core, boiling over with corruption and reeking to rot.

Mr. SYPHER concurred with Mr. Garfield that the investigation should reach the government officials, and with Mr. Beck as to corruption, but he thought the corruption prevailed among Democrats as much as among Republicans. If ever occasion existed for a committee to go down there, that occasion was now.

Mr. GARFIELD wanted to know what the committee was to do against Carter's two thousand men and two pieces of artillery. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES denied the published reports that efforts had been made by the Executive and others to prevent the committee from going.

Mr. VOORHEES advocated the investigation, saying that a terrible state of affairs existed in New Orleans. In his opinion, from personal observation, the Southern governments are the worst in the world—unparalleled for their iniquity, infamy and ignorance. The law-makers there, four-fifths of whom can neither read or write, are incompetent to make laws. He attributed this condition of things to the reconstruction laws of Congress.

After further discussion, the resolution was adopted. Adjourned.

THE OIL REGIONS.

A Well of Heavy Oil at Freeport.

Reports from the Producing Districts.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
FREEPORT, PA., January 22, 1872.

The citizens of this place are somewhat excited over a new strike of heavy oil near the old aqueduct, at a depth of two hundred and fifteen feet. The drillers have just struck the top of the sand. The well is supposed to be good for at least fifteen barrels.

SCATTERING.

The Tidioute *Journal* gives the daily production of that field at 1,479 barrels. The number of wells on the Tidioute and Warren Oil Company's tract is 33; New York and Allegheny Oil Company's land, 32; Tidioute and Pithole Oil Company's land, 32; Tidioute and Warren Oil Company's tract is 33; New York and Allegheny Oil Company's land, 32; Tidioute and Pithole Oil Company's land, 32; Gillan tract, 7; Allen tract, 7; Acorn tract, 2; New London, 2; Hall & Clapp farm, 27; Grandin & Green, 8; Wilson, 1; Dennis Run and New York, 29; Dengley, 2; Economy Oil Company's tract, 29; Buck tract, 7.

A new well on the farm of James Pollock, in Cherry township, Clarion county, started out at 25 barrels per day. The work of development on Blyson Run is to be pushed briskly. The well near Clarion borough is nearly ready for drilling. The *Democrat* says a large number of oil operators are prospecting through the country, and there will be lively times when spring opens.

We learn from the Petroleum Center *Record* that a well on Prentice, Crawford, Barbour & Co.'s tract on Bully Hill started up at 150 barrels a day.

A new well on the Tarr run territory commenced pumping on Wednesday at the rate of nine or ten barrels, but will prove a fifteen or twenty barrel well. Emery Brothers, of Titusville, also have a well on the same territory, which gives good indications of paying. Well informed operators are of the opinion that a vast extent of good territory exists on Tarr and Tarr run, and that in the event of two or three more good wells being struck, the business interests of Petroleum Center and Titusville will be advanced materially.

The East Brady *Independent* states that Petersburg is now probably the largest oil district in drilling and development in that region. The wells already struck are doing handsomely, and the prospective yield will astonish the natives. Every day or two a fine strike is the first-class result. Last week the new Palmer well, on the Foust Farm; the new well close by the Hunting's well, doing forty barrels. The new Ritz well on the C. Ritz farm, doing forty barrels. On the Shoup and Eshbaugh farms about twenty-eight new wells are going down.

A well on Walnut flat, Clarion river, above Grass flats, owned by Galloway and others, is pumping from 70 to 75 barrels per day. The son Brothers have near completion a well on Grass flats, which has flowed at intervals during drilling, and promises to be a hundred barrel well. Karns well No. 1, above Grass flats, yields 65 barrels per day. The Karns farm, and in the farm, on the hill north of the Clarion, is pumping thirty-five barrels a day. The well on Turkey run, near Keating's furnace, on land of Judge Wilson, is now undergoing several days without yielding, is to be sunk deeper.

We learn from the Beaver Falls *Press* that Capt. Boyle's gas well in New Brigton is rapidly approaching completion, with strong indications of a good flow. It is thought, will furnish gas enough to supply every consumer in the three towns around it.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Testimony of Col. Leet—Profits of the General Order Business—Porter and Babcock Not Interested.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Before the Investigating Committee to-day Col. Leet testified that the letter produced from the President to Grinnell was the only one he ever heard on the subject. He never saw the letter before, he obtained the letter that he wished to become an applicant for the general order business; never threatened Grinnell unless he would give him the general order business he would not be appointed collector, as he had influence to justify such threat. Neither General Porter nor General Babcock were interested in a general order in the business. His arrangement lasted with Bixby about ten minutes; did not belong to any army transportation company; formed with Lindsay the receipts were insufficient to pay the expenses of any mess. The present firm of himself and Stocking never pay inspectors to hurry goods into stores; no one but his partner and himself were interested in the profits; one dollar is the usual charge per package; some times as high as twenty-five dollars for a case. The profits in one year were $12,000 on bonded warehouses, and $42,000 on general order stores.

Question—The money that Bixley gave you was paid for the influence you exerted in getting Grinnell to designate his warehouse as a general order store? Answer—I don't know that it was. Q.—You concluded to remain in the army and receive a salary from Bixley? A.—I only remained in the army until the records were completed. Q.—In February of this year you instantly obtained leave of absence for six months? A.—I did. Q.—Did Gen. Porter and Gen. Babcock, your associates, know of the Bixley money? A.—No, they knew nothing of it. Q.—While you lived with them and messed with them, this important matter that was finally to take you from the army was never mentioned to them? A.—They knew nothing of it. Shortly after the removal of Grinnell, Murphy gave me the remainder of the general order business. General Porter stated to me that the President regretted I had entered into the arrangement with Bixley. My impression is that the reason of his disapproval was bringing his name and those around him into connection with me and Bixley. New York merchants have no objection whatever to submit my business to examination by any expert the Committee may appoint.

At the evening session the examination of Col. Leet was continued. He remembered having written to Lindsay to come to Washington in reference to investment in Don Domingo. While receiving about $5,000 from Bixby, his salary from the army was about $80 or $90 a month. Wakeman gave bonds in $70,000 and Shark in $100,000 for him (witness.) The rents for the stores of Leet & Stocking are $19,000. The profits of the concern amount to $85,000, of which $17,000 were invested. He could state by reference to his books what became of the rest. In starting business witness put in $1,000 and Stocking $500. Col. Leet was then asked to do what business Wakeman was expected to do, and he said he was his counsel, but at the same time he did not know the nature of Wakeman's suggestions to members of the committee.

Senator Pratt then resumed the examination, and requested Leet to furnish by to-morrow the exact way in which the profits were invested. Col. Leet said that no good had been done since he took up the general order business, and explained the way in which goods are stored and delivered. Adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1872, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall very generally east of Michigan and Lower Mississippi, and increasing southwesterly winds prevail in the Atlantic and Gulf States. The lowest barometer will move nearly southeast over Lake Erie and on Tuesday will be off Central New York. Cloud and snow will prevail on Tuesday from New Jersey to Maine and northwestward, threatening weather and possibly rain from Lake Erie to Virginia, increased cloudiness with rising temperature in Southern and Gulf States. Northwest winds with clearing weather prevail north and west of Kentucky. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for this evening for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 22, 1872.
SITTINGS.

The Grand Jury have had a number of prominent bank officers before them, to testify relative to the balances and accounts of officials.

A teacher in one of the schools was committed for trial this morning for rape on two young girls.

Mayor Hall to-day suggested to the Board of Aldermen the appointing of Committees to draft and propose such amendments to the charter as may suggest themselves, to be submitted to the Legislature in connection with the proposed new charter.

The rumored failure of the Manhattan Savings Bank is untrue.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Memorial from the Governors of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

GARRETT DAVIS ARRAIGNS THE PRESIDENT

Interesting Time in the House.

Insurance Men Protest Against Changes in the Steamboat Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1872.

Mr. Farnsworth to-day submitted the following memorial from the Governors of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, concerning the claim of those States to two per cent. from the sales of public lands:

Senators and Representatives in Congress: We respectfully request your favorable consideration of the claims of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to two-fifths of the five per cent. received into the national treasury from the proceeds of public lands sold in said States respectively, being part of the five per cent. granted to them in their enabling acts, and for all of which the States rendered a large equivalent by refraining from taxing said lands for five years after they were disposed of to individuals. In making this requst we cannot doubt it will receive, as it deserves, your approval. Certainly no good reason can be assigned why the claims shall not be allowed and paid by the Government of the United States to those States. To withhold payment would be to discriminate unjustly against our States, and this we earnestly insist would be a great wrong.

We do not propose, however, to reargue the question, for that would be a work of supererogation. Let it suffice to say that we hold it to be a legal axiom that the act of March 3d, 1857, entitled "An act to adjust certain accounts between the United States and State of Mississippi and other States," commends the statements of performance and payment which has not been paid of these accounts without abatement or discount, and we ask that you shall declare that to be the true construction of said act, to the end that it may be respected and executed. It is difficult to understand how any doubts should ever have been expressed as to the correct meaning of the legislation, and to you we appeal in behalf of our respective States for that justice to which they are clearly entitled. Believing you will promptly render it, and thus place the States in which public lands were located on an approximate equality in the matter of the distribution of the United States to the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, we subscribe ourselves, yours, most respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER, Governor of Illinois.
CONRAD BAKER, Governor of Indiana.
R. B. HAYES, Governor of Ohio.

Garrett Davis's Arraignment of the President.

There was a brisk time in the Senate for a while to-day, upon the request of Garrett Davis to lay aside the pending orders to allow him to make a speech, of which notice had been given, upon his resolution arraigning the President. He was allowed to modify his resolution, and then Senators Conkling, Sherman and Thurman in succession called attention to the fact that such a change in the order could not be allowed to pass without full debate and formal expression of opinion upon them. In order not to delay the amnesty bill, and that full opportunity might be given for continuous discussion of the matter, Davis withdrew his resolution for the present. He will probably commence delivering the speech which he has prepared and had printed, and the debate following debate bids fair to be very exciting

The Chief Interest in the House

To-day centered upon Mr. Dawes's report upon the Syndicate, the debate over the government of this District, and the New Orleans investigation. The first subject was the principal one on the side of the House, with the exception of the delegate from this city. There are several good men on the District Committee, which was charged with the investigation. The debate on New Orleans matters excited great interest, and the appropriation for the committee was finally passed without objection. The Committee will start on Thursday.

Personal.

There was a general expectation that Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, would make a personal explanation this morning concerning the charge that seventeen members of the Legislature were bribed by Pomeroy for him, but he failed to embrace the opportunity.

Beaver Lake Lands.

Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, has introduced a bill regarding the Beaver Lake lands, which differs from Tyner's chiefly in giving the recovered lands to the State instead of the Government.

Nomination Withdrawn.

The nomination of Willard Warner as Collector of Mobile was withdrawn to-day. This was in compliance with the demands of Mr. Spencer.

Good Enough for Him.

One of the contractors under the Board of Public Works is the latest victim of one of the New York firms that deal in bogus jewelry and counterfeit money. He received a box of Saturday by express, charges $100 one hundred and seventy dollars, paid them, took the box away, and soon came back in great excitement with the box open, showing it filled with shavings and scrap iron. The *Republican* says the chances are that if the counterfeit had been received, in a few days some of the hard working laborers in his employ would have been partly paid for their services with it.

The Commissioned but Unmustered.

The House Military Committee has agreed to report a bill construing the law fixing the date of muster in, so as to provide that officers shall be entitled to receive pay from the date of their commissions. A large number of officers who were promoted while in prison are specially interested in such a bill.

Insurance Men and the Steamboat Bill.

Thirteen Presidents of Insurance Companies in Cincinnati have forwarded a protest against the repeal of the section of the Steamboat bill prohibiting the use of coal oil for lighting purposes on vessels; also, against allowing greater steam pressure on towing boats than passenger vessels. With the remainder of the bill they say they have no fault to find.

STATE NEWS.

The furnaces at Wheatland are said to be doing better now than for a long time.

Hon. Samuel Kerr, an old resident of Mercer county, died recently at the ripe old age of eighty-three years.

A new hospital is to be built at Bethlehem, under the inspices of the Episcopal diocese of Central Pennsylvania.

The twenty-eight blast furnaces in the Lehigh Valley manufacture 378,000 tons of pig iron per annum.

John Marshall, eighty-six years old, fell dead while harnessing a horse, on Wednesday last, in Hegins township, Schuylkill county.

Henry Salkeld lost a $15,000 store by the Chicago conflagration, and is now a brakeman on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

George Wood, of Chester, is a soup society "all by himself," and gives a pint of soup to every needy person who applies to him.

Hematite iron ore, rich in quality, has been discovered on the farm of Judge Moyer, a mile west of Feasterville, Bucks county.

Jacob Perry was caught in the machinery of a sawmill at Waterford, Erie county, a few days since, and literally torn to pieces.

A rat-killing match in West Pike Run township, Washington county, resulted in the destruction of 106,190 of the rodents.

Mrs. Maria Keffer, sister of Major General Heintzelman, died at Bellefonte, Centre county, on the 20 inst., aged seventy-one years.

Joseph Fiester, of Laporte township, Sullivan county, recently killed thirteen deer, four panthers, two wild turkeys, and one wild hog, all in eleven days.

The Harrisburg Car Company gives employment to 782 men. In 1871, $276,157 was paid for labor, the business of the company reaching $1,000,000.

In the last annual letter from the Baptist church at Montrose, Pennsylvania, to the Bridgewater Association, they reported seven deaths the preceding year, the youngest of the seven being sixty-nine, and the oldest ninety-three years of age.

Mr. W. F. Chalfant has disposed of his interest in the Greenville *Argus* to his partner, Mr. Watson, well known to Pittsburgh journalists. If failure to report is a test of newspaper ability, he is certain to prosper in Mr. Watson's hands.

Nathaniel McKay, of Boston, has made a proposition to the people of Lancaster concerning the idle locomotive works in the latter city. He will expend $20,000 of his own funds in the enterprise, as soon as $100,000 of working capital is guaranteed, and promises to put the works on a basis equal to the best in the country. Mr. McKay has had great experience in the business and bears flattering testimonials.

Mr. Thomas Dumars was attacked by a highwayman in Greenville about ten o'clock, last Monday night, beaten until insensible, and robbed of a wallet containing $125. The robber made good his escape. Mr. Dumars, happily, was soon discovered and carried to his home, and is now slowly recovering from his injuries, which were serious, though not dangerous.

CARTER'S FIASCO.

His Threatened Attack on Warmouth's Police Indefinitely Postponed—Emory Commands a Truce—Great Excitement but Nobody Hurt.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22, 11 A. M.—The people are assembling on Canal street, about Dryades. Nearly all the police have been withdrawn from their beats and armed. The United States infantry are concentrated about Mechanics institute. Several lines of troops have been thrown across Dryades street.

LATER—Carter has just made a speech to several thousand persons at the Clay statue. He stated that he had received a communication from General Emory, who informed him that the United States infantry were in readiness to prevent a conflict. Mr. Carter counselled forbearance, and requested his friends, the people, to maintain their organization for further action. No conflict has taken place today. The stores along Canal street, from Rampart to Camp, are generally closed.

A copy of the following was sent to Carter and Warmouth this morning:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW ORLEANS, January 22, 1872. }

SIR: The following dispatch has just been received from Washington, and I consider it proper to furnish a copy to the contending parties. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1872.

Col. W. H. Emory, Commanding Department of Gulf, New Orleans:

The President directs that you hold your troops in readiness to suppress a conflict of armed bodies of men, should such occur, and to guard the public property from pillage or destruction. Keep this department informed of your action. By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

The Warmouthites have now decided that it requires fifty-four members of the House and nineteen of the Senate to constitute a quorum, thus annulling their action repealing the obnoxious laws.

After announcing the contents of Emory's dispatch, Carter said: "Thus the United States troops and General Emory are used to perpetuate infamies which would drive any Northern or Western State into revolution, and which will all be unearthed when the investigating committee arrives."

The cry "All right! We're going in anyhow!" was raised by the crowd. Carter replied: "The men who let their passions overcome their reason would ruin any cause." He told those acting under my command to take a step which would bring them in conflict with the veteran troops of the United States." He then ordered his men to rest on Custom House street.

When Carter concluded his speech the crowd slowly dispersed. Canal street this afternoon was unusually quiet. The action of the President in preventing conflicts seems to give general satisfaction to the citizens, in view of the early coming of the Congressional Committee, and promises a peaceful solution of the political troubles.

SPEAKER CARTER, the leader of the anti-Warmouth faction of Louisiana, whose proclamation to the people, published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, would probably have precipitated a collision except for the prompt action of General Emory—reported in our telegraphic columns to-day—in holding the United States troops in readiness to prevent it, was, ten or twelve years ago, a member of remarkable influence and fine reputation in the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Church, and well known also for his eloquence and other brilliant qualities. He comes of one of the oldest families of London county, Virginia. He has brothers now living in that county, who are ranked among the most influential citizens. All of them are prominent in politics, and all are Democrats now, as they were before the war.

Shortly before the war he moved South, and when the rebellion broke out he was soon heard from as an ardent secessionist, creating quite a stir in Texas by his fervor and eloquence. He afterwards became a colonel in the Confederate army, and remained such for some months, but left the service on account of some difficulty with a brother officer. Next there was a great deal of mystery and some stir about a secret mission that Carter had in Richmond; it was evident from some cause he had become a person of much importance, and was frequently in confidential communication with the Confederate officers.

It appears that in some manner he discovered the secret, so jealously guarded by the English government, of making the Armstrong gun. He went with his drawings and evidences of their genuineness to Richmond and convinced the authorities that he had learned the principles of the gun, and after great secretionary powers, sent to New Orleans, formed a company, bought a foundry, brought his important workmen in on a blockader, and was just beginning to work when New Orleans fell. From this time to the surrender his history seems to have been somewhat obscure, except that he distinguished himself in a battle near Little Rock, Arkansas, and was then known to have left the army again.

After the close of the war he started in political life in Texas, but soon afterwards settled in New Orleans, where he joined the Republican party, and was speedily recognized as a man of brilliant abilities and skillful in the management of men. He said to be quick at a fine mind, to be ready of resource, fluent of speech, engaging in manners, and to be the most accomplished conversationalist in Louisiana.

FROM CANTON, O.

Sleighing—Burglaries—Removal of the Postoffice.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
CANTON, O., January 20, 1872.

There is little in the way of news to write about in our usually stirring city, just now. We have had a fine fall of snow, and everybody who can is taking advantage of the excellent sleighing.

Burglaries have been quite frequent of late, but all in a small and bungling way, showing that the perpetrators have no regular business. Both the day and night police display commendable vigilance, and the capture of some if not all of the night prowlers is probable.

Our citizens are considerably excited about the efforts being made to have the location of the postoffice changed. Both Market and Tuscarawas streets have sent delegations to Washington to lay their respective claims before the Postmaster General. Harsh words are occasionally used by both sides to the contest, and not a little unkindly feeling has been engendered.

X.

POSSESSED BY THE DEVIL.

Horrible Case of Superstition in Susquehanna County, Pa.

A correspondent writes from Great Bend to the Montrose *Republican*, the following account of a terrible case of superstition and its results, gathered from eye-witnesses of the affair:

A Mr. Eli Stowe, and wife, living in Randolph, some four miles from the Bend (Nazarites), becoming possessed with the idea that the devil had entered into their child (a babe only eighteen months

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1872.

HAS Congress forgotten that at the elections of the present year the representatives will have to be elected under the new electoral assignment? It would almost seem so, from its dilatoriness in settling the apportionment question. It is said that the Legislatures of six States are protracting their sessions on this account alone. The new basis of representation should be fixed withoutany further delay.

THE statement made in the various newspaper biographical notices of the late SIDNEY E. MORSE that he was the founder and editor of the first religious weekly journal published in the United States, has given rise to quite a discussion concerning the subject. Mr. RICHARD STORES WILLIS corrects the statement of the American Encyclopedia that Mr. MORSE projected or established the Boston *Recorder*, and says that the first idea of a religious newspaper originated with his father, the late NATHANIEL WILLIS, in 1808, when MORSE was a boy of fourteen; and that eight years afterwards the paper was started under his management, MORSE, then an inexperienced young man of twenty-two, being engaged as assistant editor, but withdrawing before the expiration of a year. But now the laurels of the *Recorder* itself are disputed, the claim being made that the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*, edited and published in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was the first religious paper established in America, and that six volumes of this journal were published before the *Boston Recorder* had an existence. When the history of American Journalism is written, it will be of considerable importance to know who originated the idea of a religious newspaper, and hence the facts which the present discussion is eliciting are of more than common interest.

THE Cincinnati *Times* is mistaken in its statement that Ohio pioneers the way in the jury reform. The bill last week introduced into the Legislature of that State providing that the previous formation or expression of an opinion shall not disqualify any juror who will declare under oath that he feels himself capable of giving an impartial verdict according to the evidence,may not have been inspired by the bill introduced by Mr. JUDD into the New York Assembly, but it as certainly followed it in point of time, as that it is almost exactly identical with it in feature. This, however, is comparatively a small matter. It is to be hoped that both in Ohio and New York the pending measure may become a law at an early day, and that the remaining States of the Union will speedily follow the sensible example thus set. The law now practically declares that intelligent and honest men are incompetent to try capital offenses; while even a child knows that the most impartial juries are not likely to be composed of men ignorant of the facts in the case before them, but of persons who are able to discriminate and correct their own prejudices. There is no possible reason why common sense should be shut out from the jury box, and it is to be hoped that the day of its exclusion is everywhere almost over.

REFERRING to the proposition pending in Congress to allow a "drawback" of duties on building materials for the benefit of Chicago, the New York *Post* says that "a people cannot afford the luxury of being 'protected' unless they are in good circumstances and do not mind the tax particularly." The over-eagerness of the *Post* to make a point for the free traders causes it altogether to miss the mark. Not to discuss the question whether the practice of granting Congressional relief by these special exemptions, is a wise or judicious one, it certainly seems clear enough that the country owes to the tariff itself a very large share of the prosperity which enables it to render the assistance proposed. Whether, under the laws of Congress, Chicago is entitled to any privileges not granted to burned out villages and settlements in Michigan, Wisconsin or elsewhere, is not the question. The unparalleled calamity of that city has very greatly crippled it, and therefore it is proposed that the country shall present it with a gift. But if the protection which a wise statesmanship has thrown around American industry had not existed, and labor had either been forced out of employment by foreign competition, or reduced to starvation wages, as in European countries, where would have been the capacity —whatever might be the spirit—to help that cindered city out of her distress? Nay, for that matter, there would hardly have been any Chicago to burn down.

THE question of the legal repression of intemperance is occupying an unusual amount of attention at present. In the Maine State Temperance Convention a few days ago, a report was unanimously adopted that the Michigan law, making the seller of intoxicating liquors and the owner of the building responsible for damage done by an intoxicated person, be enacted in that State. A similar law was recently passed in Illinois. The States of Missouri, Kansas and Minnesota have each a kindred plan under consideration. New York and New Jersey are agitating the question of local option. The Governor of Massachusetts has taken a decided stand in favor of the prohibition of the traffic. In California the passage of a stringent license law is said to be contemplated, and even in the General Assembly of North Carolina a proposition is pending to enact a law making it a misdemeanor punishable by fine of not less than one thousand dollars and twelve months' imprisonment at hard labor, for any retail or other dealer in intoxicating liquors of any description, to receive anything in pledge or payment for his liquors but current money of the United States or negotiable paper. This is proposed in behalf of the families of those unfortunate men, who, to obtain drink, pledge their clothing, the clothing of their wives and children, the heirlooms, utensils, personal property, food, or anything else necessary to the support of their families. But the whole problem is an intricate one and exceedingly difficult of practical solution.

THE movement in England for the separation of Church and State is said to have made such sturdy progress that its advocates now embrace almost a majority of the Episcopal communion, in addition to its extensive nonconformist following. One of the leaders of the movement, himself a high dignitary of the Episcopal Church, recently stated a fact of considerable interest. He said that at one time Convocation was one of the three estates, co-ordinate within its own sphere with the House of Lords and the House of Commons; that Convocation at one period acted for the Church, independent of the State authority, the State taxing itself in said body. Now, however, Convocation could meet and debate, but could not pass any rules or regulations for the guidance of the Church of England. It had literally become swamped by the Crown. He also gave an insight into the manner of electing bishops, from which it appears that on the occurrence of a vacancy the Crown sends to the Dean and Chapter of the vacant see a license to elect, but this license is always accompanied by a mandate from the same source, ordering the election of a particular person and no one else, and that if the election is refused, or delayed twenty days from the receipt of such instructions, the Crown appoints without reference to the electors, who themselves incur penalties involving imprisonment and the confiscation of their goods—a curiousway of illustrating the doctrine of apostolical succession, to say the least of it.

HON. H. B. SWOOPE.

We are informed that certain parties in and about Titusville, have got up a petition to the President for the removal of Hon. H. B. SWOOPE, United States District Attorney, for some alleged grievance of which they complain, growing out of a case lately before the United States District Court at Erie. It seems that an injunction had been issued by the Court, in a Bankruptcy case, restraining certain parties from proceeding on executions against the bankrupt, and disposing of property in which he had an interest. The injunction was disregarded, and the parties were brought before the United States District Court for contempt. A fine of $250 was imposed on one of the parties, and on another one of $100 for the criminal disobedience of the injunction. It is said that the District Attorney, on the hearing of the matter before the Court, made some reflections on certain persons residing in or about Titusville, which they and their friends regard as offensive and injurious. This is substantially the whole matter, according to the best information that we have been able to obtain.

We have no hesitation in saying that Mr. SWOOPE did only his duty in the part he took in having the dignity of the court vindicated, and the penalties inflicted by Judge MCCANDLESS were mild, and hardly proportioned to the magnitude of the offense committed, if the disobedience was wilful, as it appears to have been. As to the reflections alleged to have been made by Mr. SWOOPE on the good people of Titusville, we understand that they were not general, but directed against a few persons whom the District Attorney thought had acted improperly in the case before the court. This is the whole matter, and amounts to just nothing at all as a cause for removal from office. It is the duty of the Administration, and of all good citizens, to sustain public officers in the discharge of their public duties. A certain degree of personal odium always attends a public officer whose business it is to prosecute crime, especially if he is zealous and efficient. Mr. SWOOPE has ability and zeal in a high degree, and has been quite efficient as a public officer. Even the grievance alleged, if it have any foundation in fact, probably came from official and professional zeal, and it is almost ridiculous to magnify it into a great matter.

THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States reversing the decision of the same Court in HEPBURN vs. GRISWOLD, was announced at the end of the last term, with an intimation that the written opinion of the majority on the question of law involved in the case would be filed at the present term. For eight months it *has* been well known to the country that the constitutionality of the several acts of Congress called the legal tender laws had been affirmed by the Supreme Court. We hesitate not to say, and hazard nothing in saying that the recent determination is supported by a decided preponderance of professional opinion in the country, and is regarded with satisfaction by a large majority of the people. A public desire for a judicial settlement of a constitutional question in a particular way is certainly not a reliable basis on which to found the judgment of a court, and we refer to public opinion on this question only because some Republican journals, chiefly in the eastern cities, have assumed that the country was well satisfied with the decision in HEPBURN vs. GRISWOLD, and looked on the reopening of the constitutional question with disfavor. The truth seems to be that popular opinion on the legal tender laws is divided very nearly by party lines, just as it was in reference to the DRED SCOTT case, the constitutionality of the Conscription law, and the Prize cases, influenced somewhat perhaps by monetary interests in a few localities.

It is not our purpose to review and vindicate the opinion of the majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court. If this be necessary, it is the work of a jurist rather than that of a journalist. It is sufficient for us to say that HEPBURN vs. GRISWOLD presented no feature or phase which had not been as fully presented to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the numerous cases which have been before that tribunal under the same acts of Congress; that the opinion of Mr. Justice STRONG, representing the majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, contained no dogtrine that had not been as clearly expounded and as strongly enforced by legal reason by the same Judge on the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, years ago, and with the concurrence of the best legal minds in the State; that the decisions of the Supreme Court of this State (the first to meet the question) long ago pronounced, and generally accepted within the State, have been affirmed without qualification by the highest tribunal in the land. These considerations, without throwing into the scale the weight of the great abilities, extensive and accurate learning and spotless integrity of the distinguished Justice who pronounced the opinion of the majority, ought to be sufficient evidence to satisfy a Pennsylvania journalist of the soundness of the recent determination of the Supreme Court of the United States and corrected its own errors. Nearly thirty years ago SIMON GREENLEAF, a professor of Law in the Cambridge Law School, collected in a volume the "cases overruled, denied or doubted," and these were found to be nearly three thousand in the English and American courts. The number has doubtless greatly increased since that period. As a considerable number of the cases collected by SIMON GREENLEAF are decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, it may be assumed that that tribunal no more claims exemption from error than the Courts of Westminster Hall or those of last resort in the different States. Chief Justice GIBSON, of Pennsylvania, in a case to which we have been referred (8 Barr 486) expresses the principle universally recognized and acted upon by all Courts, "No man is more thoroughly convinced than I am of the wisdom of abiding by what has been decided. Want of stability in the law is a public calamity which ought to be averted by almost any conclusion of opinion; yet in building up a new system in part on the model of an old one, it is better to incur the reproach of inconsistency than to perpetuate a false principle. Where we have not been following a beaten path, but have been exploring untrodden ground; and where we find that we have lost our way, as we sometimes must, it is certainly the part of wisdom to retrace our steps rather than to persist in doing wrong. I submit that in the present case in which our own decisions afford no lamp to our feet, and in which the English decisions are misleading fires, the first determination of the point before us might not be conclusive. If a single decision were so, many of our first attempts to interpret our digested statutes, drawn almost into a code, would do little more than impart immortality to error." The settled rule then seems to be that a single determination of a new question by a court is never regarded by the court itself as conclusive, in the sense of precluding further examination into, and discussion of, the question of law involved. The authority of the case depends much on the soundness of the reasoning of the court; its conformity or want of conformity with the analogies of former decisions, the opinion of jurists, and other tests by which it is sure to be tried. If it be the decision of an undivided court, it has all the more force as an authority, if it present the views of a mere majority, that fact derogates from its weight as a judicial determination.

Let us apply these principles to a constitutional question.

The power of the Supreme Court to arrest the operation of a statute on the ground that it finds no warrant in the constitution, although for a long time doubted by the Court itself, is now fully established by people of every grade of political opinion. The Judiciary of the United States have a power and function unknown in other countries, which places the Supreme Court above the Legislative and Executive departments of the government. This power is of a political character although exercised in judicial forms. Of course we use the word political in its best sense, and as descriptive of the power which confines the government within the limits of the constitution. It is essentially political, for it concerns the very nature as well as the structure of the National Government, and may enlarge or contract the sphere of the general government according to the rules of construction adopted and acted on by the depositaries of this power. A Judge of the Supreme Court ought to be as well a statesman as a jurist, and as statesmen have from the very beginning of the government so differed as to the extent of the powers granted by the Constitution of the United States as to the lead to the formation of two distinct and opposite schools of constitutional doctrine, so we have found the same differences in the Supreme Court. The representatives of strict construction, of liberal construction, and of the mean between these extremes, have occupied places at different periods in our history on the bench of the Supreme Court. The Prize cases a few years ago were decided by a strict party vote. The Court at that time consisted of nine Judges, Chief Justice TANEY and Justices NELSON, CATRON and CAMPBELL were Democrats from the south, WOODBURY and DANIEL dissented from the opinion of the majority. Justices GRIER and WAYNE were well known as war Democrats, and voted with the three Republican members of the Court. In the case of HEPBURN vs. GRISWOLD, every Republican Judge recognized as such, dissented; every Democrat, including Chief Justice CHASE, Mr. Justice FIELD, both of whom were appointed by a Republican President, but neither of whom has acted with the Republican party since his appointment, were in opposition to the Republican members of the Court. The DRED SCOTT decision was pronounced by a Democratic majority—Justices MCLEAN and CURTIS, Whigs in politics, and afterwards Republican, dissenting. A few years later a Republican majority reversed this decision, the Democratic members of the Court dissenting. In Pennsylvania, a Democratic majority of the Supreme Court held the Conscription law of the United States to be unconstitutional, the Republican minority dissenting. Three months later a Republican majority reversed that decision and affirmed the constitutionality of the law, the Democratic minority dissenting. It would be manifestly unjust to imputo mere partisan motives to the Judges of either party in these conflicts of opinion. The conflicting determinations were the result of radical differences in regard to the true construction of the Constitution of the United States. There has never been any such conflict on mere judicial questions; but political questions always have and always will divide the best minds in the country. The Supreme Court approaches the consideration of a constitutional question, with a presumption in favor of the validity of the law which is attacked. The burden is on the party claiming the statute to be unconstitutional, to show that it is so and show it clearly. To doubt is to affirm the law, and of course the decision, as in other cases, is more or less respected as it may have the concurrence or be opposed by the dissent of the members of the Court above a bare majority. HEPBURN vs. GRISWOLD was decided by the Supreme Court when there were but seven Judges on the Bench. The decision in that case was the opinion of four, while three dissented. The question was entirely new in that tribunal. It was one of the most important questions that ever came before any tribunal. The statute, the nullity of which was pronounced, had been thoroughly considered in both Houses of Congress, and had been recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. The subject had been exhaustively discussed in both Houses of Congress by men of abilities and constitutional learning at least, equal to the measure of these qualities possessed by any member of the Supreme Court. It is not stating the matter too strongly to say that the legal tender acts of Congress were, next to the conscription law, the most important war measure of the government. The public faith was involved. But the opinions of the most enlightened statesmen of the country, largely in the majority in both Houses of Congress, on a question touching the means of national self-defence, were overthrown by the opinion of a single Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, or, to speak more accurately, by a decision of that tribunal which represented the opinions of a majority of one. The opinions of the four Judges who concurred in the judgment, all of whom act with the Democratic party, remain unchanged, while those of the three who act with the Republican party declined to subordinate the dictates of their individual judgment and conscience to the political opinions of a bare majority.

Under these circumstances, two new Judges were appointed to sit in this tribunal, both of them distinguished for talents of the highest order, for sound and extensive legal and constitutional learning, and spotless personal integrity. From the moment of taking their seats, HEPBURN vs. GRISWOLD ceased to express the opinions of a majority of the Supreme Court. It was then the plain duty of the Court to reverse a determination which no longer found support in the opinions of a majority of the members of the tribunal which had pronounced it, and which never was approved by the weight of professional and judicial opinions throughout the country. The late decision is strengthened by the presumptions which the Court itself makes in favor of the validity of every act of Congress, and will, we hope, remain undisturbed. That it is entirely satisfactory to a large majority of the people of the country, we do not in the least doubt.

Let us add in reply to the false and puerile charge that Judges BRADLEY and STRONG were appointed by General GRANT because their opinions on the subject of the constitutionality of the Legal Tender acts were known to be in accordance with the views entertained by the minority in HEPBURN vs. GRISWOLD, that Judge BRADLEY'S name was favorably considered by the President as early as May, 1869, more than six months before the decision was agreed upon by the judges in conference, and eight months before it was announced. Judge STRONG was set aside in favor of EDWIN M. STANTON, who was appointed before any body knew how HEPBURN vs. GRISWOLD would be determined, and on Mr. STANTON'S death was appointed. There is not the slightest evidence that the legal-tender question entered into either appointment. In point of fact, Judge BRADLEY'S views were not known to the country until the recent determination. The President, if he had sought, would have found difficulty in finding any eminent Republican jurist or lawyer, whose views did not coincide with those of the minority in HEPBURN vs. GRISWOLD. Was it to be expected that he would appoint a State Rights Democrat to support that decision?

MR HECKER'S CIRCULAR.

Our readers are already aware of the chief features of the plan devised and published by Mr. FRIEDRICH HECKER, to counteract the temperance movement. The old political agitator and patriot is evidently himself much impressed with the adaptation of his scheme to accomplish its purpose. It seems to him a fine invention, and in order to forestall the pretensions of any cunning rogue who might try to appropriate unmerited honors, he puts his name in full to the original description of the contrivance. HECKER will never live to take up the lament of VIRGIL, *"Hos ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores."*

Certainly the prudence thus displayed deserves only commendation, as in the enthusiasm with which the inventor regarded the offspring of his brain, it was impossible for him to foresee that his compatriots would almost universally reject the scheme as inconsistent with their most religious views. The German allies tenaciously to all the habits which he brings with him from his native land, and in his fondness for beer appetite is sanctioned and sustained by all the influences which seem to him most respectable or even sacred. However unreasonable it is, therefore, hardly strange that in American assaults upon his cherished habit he often sees nothing more worthy than a spirit of meddling incompatible with the rights of personal freedom or else a desire to humiliate and degrade him inspired by envy and hatred. It is, however, by no less remarkable that educated Germans, who have spent many years in America, and have by observation and inquiry grown familiar with the fearful ravages here resulting from the use, not of their favorite beverage, but of stronger drinks, so utterly fail to comprehend and do justice to the motives of the reformers.

Thus Mr. HECKER'S direct charge that the prominent leaders of the temperance movement are mere hypocrites who, while denouncing strong drink, indulge in other stimulants equally or still more deleterious, commands ready assent, certainly calls for no remonstrance from the organs of German opinion. Under the circumstances their silence implies a rather discreditable want of charity, if it is not rather to be ascribed to their absolute ignorance of the type of American character to which most of the reformers belong. They are the men who live in the abiding conviction that they are their brothers' keepers, and that for all the misery which might possibly have been prevented by the exercise of their influence they are held responsible at the bar of conscience. However disagreeable they sometimes make themselves, American society and the country owe them much; and by the native population who understand and appreciate them they are regarded with a degree of respect which is simply shocked and disgusted by such imputations as Mr. HECKER'S.

After all, the colossal proportions attained by the consumption of opium and its preparations in America since 1850 as indicated in the commercial digests referred to in the HECKER circular, suggest a subject well worthy of consideration. The universality of the use of stimulants and narcotics by the human race is a fact which yet remains to be studied with the care necessary to its full elucidation. When word of the adoption of the Maine law reached a remote part of the world interested in the cultivation of the poppy, a well informed and able man of high official position was heard to say, "This will be good news to the dealers in opium!" Perhaps he was right. Perhaps it is true that if people are deprived of one stimulant they will betake themselves to another, and that neither legislation nor any other human agency can prevent freemen from indulging a craving which exists in the entire human family. If so, wisdom would consist in letting the less deleterious article be easily accessible and in inculcating from childhood the necessity and duty of moderation—that is, temperance—as the only safety for health and good name.

The Mystery of Money.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Why is it that money is so hard to get? This question is asked by business men almost every hour in the day.—And everywhere Possibly, if we take a candid look at the facts, the problem is not so difficult of solution. In the beginning of the year 1866 this country was enjoying a season of unparalled prosperity. There were no idle factories, nor idle men. The amount of money then in the hands of the people was $964,000,000 of currency, and $248,000,000 of specie, making in all $1,212,000,000. But it was thought wise to contract the currency. The following table shows how much money was withdrawn from circulation:

	Paper Money	Specie
1866	$845,000,000	$248,000,000
1867	876,000,000	216,000,000
1868	728,000,000	208,000,000
1869	774,000,000	150,000,000
1870	760,000,000	159,000,000

Showing that, during the short period of five years, the country submitted to the enormous contraction of $209,000,000 of currency and $89,000,000 of specie. With the commencement of the contraction commenced the stringency of the money market. The progress of this stringency can be traced by going back through the finance or money columns of the daily papers.

As the money of the country was withdrawn from circulation, private credit was made to take its place. Thus, we find that the loans which in 1866 were $501,000,000, had increased during the ensuing five years to $680,000,000—and ever since the country has been struggling to avoid a contraction of business and prices (the inevitable consequence of the contraction of the currency) by means of the system of loans and discounts.

Here, then, we have the whole case in a nut-shell. The money of the country is not adequate to the magnitude and wants of our business and trade. Hence private credit is thrown upon the market, at the enormous cost to the legitimate productions of the country of at least $100,000,000 annually. And here, perhaps, is one of the errors of our system, to wit: the moneyed institutions of the country to some extent, have it in their power to impose upon trade in unjustifiant discounts. When we reflect upon the fact, that money is the vital power which gives life and prosperity to industry and commerce, we at once see this ought not to be. It should not be in the power of any institution to withhold, or speculate upon, that which is absolutely necessary to the prosperity of the people.

But the question I mean to raise is—must the business of the country be contracted and limited to the inadequate supply of money, or ought not the supply be made equal to the requirements of industry and trade, in unembarrassed prosperity?

With your leave, Mr. Editor, I may say more on this subject hereafter. My purpose is to excite thought and investigation upon a subject inseparably connected with the prosperity and happiness of the people of the country.

The figures in this communication are taken from an article in the Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette* of July 27, 1870. R. B.

Leading Daily of Western Pennsylvania.

[From the Freeburg Courier.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is the leading Daily and Weekly of Western Pennsylvania. Its news are always late and fresh. The terms of subscription are so reasonable as to bring it within the reach of all those who love to read a live paper.

PERSONAL.

Otto Goldschmidt, the husband of Jenny Lind, has been made a Fellow of the British College of Organists.

Rev. Dr. Dixon, the well-known blind Wesleyan minister, died at Bradford, England, recently, aged eighty-three.

The Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha has taken to composing operas under the *nom de plume* of Otto Weinland.

Baron von Schlosser, the successor of Baron Gerolt as Prussian Minister to Washington, is remarkably gifted as a musician.

The venerable Caleb Cushing, whose head is somewhat bald but the hair scarcely tinged with gray, was invited to celebrate his seventy-second birthday at a dinner party in Washington last Wednesday.

William H. Smith, who was the theatrical name of William H. Sedley, who was born in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, December 4, 1806, and who died in San Francisco last Wednesday evening. He and his wife were once very popular performers.

The Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison is tendered by reign the Speakership of the British House of Commons upon the reassembling of Parliament. He has held the office nearly fifteen years. Retiring Speakers have pensions of $30,000 a year and are usually elevated to the House of Lords.

In Wooster University, Ohio, two-thirds of the students are "professors of religion." They've perhaps seen too much of the faculty to want to be professors of anything else.

Captain Fox, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, declines the appointment as one of the three arbitrators on the claims of the Farragut heirs for prize money on account of his private duties.

Olive Logan married and lectured the same night. Her sister died, and she lectured as usual. Now she is sick herself, and will find it necessary to skip a night or two.

A Vienna banker was so well pleased with a lady vocalist's singing at his son's wedding that he gave her a villa worth 15,000 florins.

Mrs. Wharton's counsel, in arguing her case, did not see "how the jury could agree upon the cause of Gen. Ketchum's death, when medical experts could not." That is a clincher difficult to overcome.

Horace Greeley, in his tribute to Franklin said: "Let me sum up the character of Franklin in the fewest words that will serve me. I and revere him as a journeyman printer who was frugal and didn't drink."

Charlotte Cushman is spending her hard-earned money in a way that is a good example to others. She contributed largely to the construction and equipment of a primary school in Boston, and on its dedication Friday, a week ago, made an address to the scholars. She told them that the secret of her success was simply that she had always been in earnest.

John C. Heenan professes himself satisfied with the retractions which the New York papers have made of the charge connecting his name with the voucher robbery.

Western advices state that there was a bitter rivalry among the buffaloes as to which should have the honor of being shot by Alexis.

Mr. George R. Dennis, who has been elected to succeed Hon. George Vickers as Senator from Maryland, for six years from the 4th of March, 1872, was born in 1822, in Worcester county, Md.

Mr. Engleman, of Milwaukee, *en route* for Kansas City to Denver, to reach the bedside of a dying brother, chartered a special again, which made the distance in eighteen hours and five minutes, running time, an average of nearly fifty miles an hour.

The man who measured Prince Alexis for shirts at St. Louis gives the chest measurement as forty-one inches, while well developed persons generally average thirty-six to thirty-eight inches.

The Cashier and Teller of the Rhode Island National Bank in Providence, who have stolen the funds to the tune of $219,000, were of the serious and exemplary description. Spending their evenings at home like good family men, as they were, and leading, generally, lives perfectly lovely.

Ex-Attorney General Akerman does not live beyond the confines of civilization, as has been generally stated. An Atlanta paper says he lives in Cartersville in that State. It is an important and thrifty village on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in the midst of one of the most productive regions in Georgia, has a Postoffice, an elegant depot and a telegraph office.

An officer of the Cleveland police force recently picked up an intoxicated traveler from New York, on whose person was found $324 in greenbacks. The local papers highly commend the officer for refraining from appropriation of the tempting spoil.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Judge McDill, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, recently rendered a decision sustaining the validity of the city ordinance prohibiting Sunday sales of liquor. His opinion was based on the ground that the ordinance in question was not a rule of conscience, but a regulation to preserve the peace, health, safety, comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of the city.

At Mineral Point, Wisconsin, a stranger called at the bank, and requested to see a note held against him. Receiving the slip, he remarked that he could not read without his spectacles, and walked toward the door, when it was discovered that he was energetically chewing up the note. The fragments were forced from his mouth by a vigorous choking.

The organization of the Wisconsin Legislature on each successive year is inevitably attended with a debate on the question of opening the sessions with prayer, and with the incidental ventilation of the side splitting jokes that are found just as effective now among the new members as they were twenty years ago. This year the Senate has settled the question in a very happy manner. It seems that some constituency, having a preacher to spare, sent him to the Senate. That body has thereupon conscripted him as a chaplain, and thus secured prayers without additional expense.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era* says: "It is rumored that the main reason for the unnecessary and expensive prolongation indulged in by the General Assembly is, that the young and gushing members may have a good chance to bask in the smiles of that charming 'female lobbyist in the service of bloated bondholders of New York', mentioned by our gallant neighbor, the *Sun*, a few days since, as haunting the galleries of the Capitol. They say she has the prettiest foot in the world, and a voice that would bring tears of rapture into the eyes of a monumental monkey."

This is what occurred at Geneva, Switzerland, the other day, owing to the machinations of the green-eyed monster. Gounod's "Faust" was performed, and one Mlle. Dufaure sang *Marguerite*. During the first act the other singers won more applause than she. This mortified her so much that she refused to go on the stage in the second act. A novel scene now ensued. The manager stepped before the curtain and said that Mddle. Dufaure refused to sing because the audience discriminated against her in the applause. He appealed to the gentlemen to do better toward her. Some laughed and refused, but most of the audience promised to gratify her. So she reappeared. A storm of applause greeted her. She wept tears of joy. Renewal of the applause. The other actors grew jealous in their turn, and refused to play. So the manager had to dismiss the audience and refund the money.

At a stylish party in Cheyenne, Wyoming, according to the local Jenkins, "the belle of the evening was Miss W.: she dressed faultlessly in a linsey wolsey of the palest shade of cafe au lait, cut en train and trimmed with Chicago relics. Miss H. wore a polonaise, made of blue jeans, postilioned in the back, cut vis a vis with a de trop bias, and gored in the most sanguinary manner. She wore no jewel but consistency."

A Young Positivist.—Parson—"What's a miracle?" Boy—"Dunno." Parson—"Well, if the sun were to shine in the middle of the night, what should you say it was?" Boy—"The moon." Parson—"But if you were told it was the sun, what should you say it was?" Boy—"A lie." Parson—"I don't tell lies, suppose I told you it was the sun; what would you say then?" Boy—"But yer wasn't sayin'!"

A colored divine in Mississipi recently tried to steal a watch. He was caught and thus failed to be a leaver with an escape movement.

Two hundred and thirty-one iron vessels were launched on the Clyde last year.

If Wankeen Miller's last poem had been sent to a country paper, unsigned, it would have gone to the waste basket.

An escaped leopard is traversing New Jersey. He does not tarry long in one place but changes his spots continually.

Amsterdam, Kingtown, Stringtown, Plugtown, Minkville and Hardscrabble are some of the suburbs of Maysville, Ky.

All the difference—The ancients urned their dead, the moderns earn their living.

Good musicians execute their music, the bad ones murder it.

Mr. Judson, of Philadelphia, thinks he can fly, and will try off the roof of a six-story building. Enterprising reporters have already interviewed him on the subject of his obituary.

When the eggs of glow-worms are crushed in the dark, and the exuding liquid spread upon glass, it appears highly luminous. The phosphorescence continues until the moisture has entirely evaporated.

An Indian girl, who had been jilted, bit off the thumb of her faithless lover. If she couldn't gain his heart, she was resolved to have a part of his hand.

The Japanese maidens now in this country for the purpose of securing an education, are going to Vassar College.

A gentleman in Bridgeport, Connecticut, paid fifty dollars to the Dolby English Opera Troupe to have the glee "there's beauty on the mountain" repeated. That glee was a good catch.

The Northwestern Dairy Association has decided that milk cooled suddenly—as with ice—loses its most valuable properties.

Massarti, the lion-tamer at Manders' Menagerie, while exhibiting last week in Bolton, England, was torn to pieces by his interesting pupils.

SALINEVILLE, O.

A Reminiscence of the Rebellion—The Coal Fields—Lack of Enterprise on the Part of the People—Facilities for Manufacturing—The Liquor Traffic.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SALINEVILLE, O., January 17, 1872.

Nestled among the hills of Ohio, between Wellsville and Cleveland, is the busy but unpretending town from which I write. So far its past has been of no great note, except as the place where the renowned John Morgan, the rebel raider, was headed off and turned back from his intended route through the State. Late on Saturday preceding the day on which he expected to ride in triumph through the town, the alarm was given and the yeomanry of the neighborhood, with whatever arms they could command, gathered from far and near to welcome the stranger and present him with their *best compliments*, should he give them the opportunity. During the night, by a well arranged system of communication with scouts, the motion of the enemy was known and his advance not unheeded. As the result, the rebel General met a force which he did not dare to attack, received a volley from the forces assembling him, put to flight, a large part of his force captured, and later in the day the General himself and his remaining troops were bagged.

Years ago, the town was named Salineville, the locality being blessed with a salt water well from which salt was manufactured—an item of necessity, though not easily obtained in early days before the bridle paths through the forests gave way to turnpikes and railways.

The building of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad opened a market for the vast coal fields of this region. The present and future importance of the place is chiefly dependent upon its mineral wealth.

There is one "drawback" to the growth of the town, and that is the lack of enterprise among the people in investments looking toward the permanent location of manufactories which will consume their mineral productions. The ease with which coal is mined, and the consequent small cost of its production, makes Salineville a most favorable point for manufacturing all articles consuming large quantities of this article. The advantages of the locality are sought to be improved by a few, but the discouragements arising from the apathy of the people may be too great to overcome, and Salineville in the *future* may be only what it has been in the *past*—a source of wealth to strangers and not to citizens.

The capacity of the coal fields of this locality can hardly be estimated. The supply is enormous. The home demand is small, and the bulk of coal mined goes to the lake market at Cleveland. This to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company is a source of profit, the freight receipts for coal shipped from this point at present rates of shipment being about three hundred thousand dollars per annum.

One item concerning the early history of the town is evidence of the righteousness of intention of its Builders. James Dunlap, a member of the Society of Friends, was chief among the early settlers, and in disposing of land for the settlement of the town incorporated an article which it was hoped would keep at a distance the traffic in alchole liquors.

For a long time no doggery was open as a "catch-penny," and he who "would not go home till morning," had good reason for not doing so, because of the great distance he was *from* home.

In an evil day the lust for gain overcome the law-abiding tendency of some who were conscience, were of the plastic order, and from that day the vile stuff has been procurable in any quantity. Opposing forces of good and evil are brought in contact in all communities, but the order-loving citizens of this flourishing little town were not prepared for the surprise occasioned by a vote in the town council, decided by the Mayor, favoring the sale and traffic in that which above all other vices is the curse of humanity.

Another strange and unaccountable fact in connection with this tie vote of the council is, that *two* of three favoring councilmen were members of the church and professed followers of Him whose spirit is always at variance with intemperance.

RAMBLER.

An Appeal to Reason.

Health would be made more carefully guarded than it is at present, and the average of human life lengthened by many years, if common sense and the light of experience were accepted by the universal public as their medical monitor and guide. The true philosophy of health is simple. It consists in refraining from indulgences and imprudences which impair the vital forces, and in supplying any deficiency of vital power and constitutional vigor that may exist, by invigorating and alterative treatment. To reinforce and regulate a feeble system, and to prevent a more vigorous physique from yielding to unhealthy and debilitating influences, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unquestionably the most potent of all vegetable purifiers. As a stimulant, it is the purest ever administered in medical practice, as a tonic and stomachic, the most infallible, as an anti-bilious agent, the safest and surest, and as an aperient and regulating medicine, mild and painless, yet irresistible. It is a protection against disease of every kind, and all seasons, and is particularly efficacious as a means of forearming the system against the ailments generated by a raw, damp, ungenial atmosphere. Hence its great value as a winter tonic and invigorant. No one precipposed to indigestion, biliousness, constipation, rheumatism or nervous headache, should ever be without this Vital Elixir. As a certain cure of country dealers are very anxious to dose their customers with "local bitters," of a worthless or pernicious character, which they represent to be equal or superior to the great national tonic, the public is hereby *forewarned* against their "tricks of trade."

CONSUMPTION.

This fearful disease, that carries off its thousands every year in almost every clime, and which to the inexperienced practitioners of medicine has been such a monster, has received a serious check in its devastating march by the prescription prepared by

Rev. E. A. WILSON.

This reverend gentleman was himself a great sufferer, and can therefore sympathize with the afflicted. He has found a cure which, having tried and proven, he can unconfidently recommend. This is no new thing, gotten up to deceive the suffering. The proprietor, Rev. Mr. Wilson, is well known, and his remedy has been before the public for the last ten years, during which time, by fair and honorabl dealings, he has built up a reputation which is an honor to his philanthropy.—*Richmond Times.*

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EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ, SATINES,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
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VELVETEENS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

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The next Session will begin (about 20 weeks), begins FEBRUARY 13, 1872. Pupils admitted at any time.

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BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY, January 22, 1872.—The week opens with a good demand for money and a fair supply at bank rates.

Sales of local securities are reported in the Eastern markets, as follows: On the Boston stock board, Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company at 5½; in Philadelphia, Dalzell oil at ½ of 1 per cent., City of Pittsburgh 6's, of '86, at 99; in Baltimore, Connellsville at 90½.

There seems to be some misconception of the bearing of the recent decision in the legal tender cases by the United States Supreme Court, on the liability of railroads to pay gold interest on their bonds issued since the passage of the legal tender act, on which they contract to pay gold. Whether they can take refuge under that decision and pay their coupons in currency? The Court holds that where gold coin is specified in the contract it is solvable in that only, so that there need be no fear that any corporations will attempt to pay currency where they have contracted in gold, should they be disposed so to act.

—The new magazine, *The City*, gives a flattering prospectus of the Cincinnati and Terre Haute Railway, of which John D. Scully, Esq., is Treasurer. Mr. Scully's name will insure a favorable reception of the project from our citizens.

The same journal is prefaced by a salutatory from the poet banker, Stedman, in praise of commercial and city life.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¼	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	110½	110½	110¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110¼	110¼	110¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110¼	111	111
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¼	113¼	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	113½	113½
10-40s	110¾	110¾	110¾
New 5s	110½	110½	110½
Gold	109¼	109¼	109¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109¼
United States 6's of 1881	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¼
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¼
United Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Sixes	

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 22, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	109¼	109	109¼	109	109½	109¼
Canton						
West'n Union Tel	74¾	74	74	73¾	73¾	73¾
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	59½	59	59¼	59¼	58¾	58¾
Adams Express				93		
Wells Fargo Ex			88½	88		
American Express			58	58		
United States Ex	68		68¾	68¾		
New York Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
N. Y. Central scrip	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Reading	114¾	114	113¾	114	113¾	113½
Michigan Central			91			
Michigan Southern	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pitts	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾		
Chicago & North'n	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Do. preferred	60½	60	60	60½	60¾	60¾
Rock Island	101¼	101	101¼	101¼	100¾	100¾
St. Paul	57¾	57¾	58	58		
Do. preferred	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾		
Wabash	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne	96½	96	96	96	95¾	95¾
Ohio and Miss'pi	29	29	29	29	29	29
Chicago and Alton	130		131			
Do. preferred	111¾	111	111¼	110¾	110¾	110¾
Boston, H'fd & E	3					
Harlem	116					
New Jersey Central						
Union Pacific	38¾	37¾	39¼	38¾	38½	39

	11:30	1:30
Tennessee State bonds	66¾	67
Do. new	67	67
South Carolina, July	36½	36½
South Carolina, April	36½	36½
Missouri sixes	90¾	90¾

Gold carrying at 5 ⅞ cent.
Money's and 7 ⅞ cent.

—The following is a full description of the $50 counterfeit of the new greenback issue, series of 1869. This is the first note of the issue that has been counterfeited, and can readily be detected by the poor quality of the engraving, while the paper upon which the note is printed is not at all like the genuine. The tinning through the paper of the genuine issue is a fiber resembling bits of thread or colored silk; also a narrow strip of fine, which is termed the "Jacquard fiber," extending from the bottom to the top of the note on the right side. This is made of certain materials interwoven in the paper during its making—a secret process known only to the inventors, which has undoubtedly proved a great check to counterfeiting. The large red seal of the Treasury in the center of the note, also the circled number panel ornamented with scrolls, are wanting in the counterfeit. The vignette (the return of peace), on the left side of the note—Peace holding in her hand a statue of Mercury—is coarsely engraved, the dark drapery having a scratchy appearance, and none of the graceful folds produced by lights and shades, which will be observed in the genuine note. The letters of the figure "50" are also made upon the right arm, as seen upon the genuine note, in a bracelet strongly defined, while in the counterfeit it is hardly perceptible. Upon the upper left corner of the note is a shield with the monogram "U. S." under which is a ribbon with the motto "E pluribus unum;" in the genuine it is quite readable, while in the counterfeit it is blurred and the letters are badly formed. Over the letter "U" of the title "United States" is the lettering "series of 1869;" between the words "series of" and "1869" in the genuine there is a small flourish, but in the counterfeit there is none. In fact, the whole general appearance of the face of the note is bad, and bears a decided lithographic look; also in length it is one-eighteenth of an inch shorter than the genuine. The reverse of the counterfeit, composed of lettering and geometrical lathe work, is a close imitation of the genuine note.

—Wednesday, the work of counting up the fractional currency in the United States Treasury, which has been going on for some time under the auspices of the committee appointed to investigate affairs at the Treasury Department, was brought to a conclusion. There still remains to count, in notes, about $26,600,000, before a balance can be struck to ascertain whether the amount counted agrees with the Treasurer's books. The committee have already counted $440,000,000 in currency, coin and coin certificates. They hope to complete their labors about the 1st of April.—*Washington Chronicle.*

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	69½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	61¾
Phila. and Erie	27½	North Penn'a R. R.	56¾
Lehigh Navigation	39¾	Little Schuylkill R. R.	30¾
Catawissa	46¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	17¾
Oil Creek & Alley R.	46	Reading	57

IRON MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

January 20.—Anthracite continues in very active demand, the production of the leading furnaces being very closely sold up, and prices for pig are very firm, as follows, viz: $28 for No. 1; $26 for No. 2, and $24@25 ₰ ton for No. 3. Charcoal is steady at $44@46, and we quote Scotch firm at $34 50 ₰ ton, ex ship.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 22, 1872.

REMARKS.—Notwithstanding the amount of ice floating in the Ohio river, the Granite State reached here to-day, all right. The packets on the Monongahela slack water continue to make regular trips. There are strong symptoms of milder weather, and when it comes—and come it must, sooner or later—then prepare for good times. With regard to the general tone of the markets we have little change to note. All leading articles are held firmly. With regard to four all indications point to an upward movement in prices. Dispatches from the west show that good western brands are held as high or higher, than they how command here. Should this state of things continue prices must go up. Wheat has also advanced in the west, which will have the effect of pushing up the price of flour. We do not change our quotations to-day.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is steady, with few sales at outside figures. We are reported sales at 50@55c ₰ gallon for choice.

APPLES—Receipts are on the increase, with but little change in prices for good stock. Sales prime winter at $4 00 to $4 50; common $3 00 to 3 25 ₰ bbl.

ASHES Soda ash, refined, 4¾@5c; common 4¼@4½c; potash 9¾@10c; pearls 10¾@11c ₰ lb.

BEANS—We are reported an active trade demand at the following prices: Navy, prime, $2 25@2 30 ₰ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $8 50@9 00 ₰ barrel.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 7½@8 ₰ lb.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25 ₰ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ½-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $2 50 per doz; 1-lb cans $6 00 per doz; Banner $1 15, $2 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—Strictly choice in small packages is quite saleable, while inferior grades are dull sale. Stocks are accumulating and prices dull. We quote as follows: Prime table 22@23c ₰ lb; extra choice lots may command a higher figure; medium to goodpla 16c. Receipts 36 packages.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have no change to note in prices, with a fair trade demand reported. Receipts of green bacon 3,588 pieces. Following are the ruling rates of the market: Sugar-cured hams 13@13½c; sugar-cured shoulders 8½@9c; 7½@c rib sides 8c; clear rib do 8¾c; clear 9c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 10½c. Smoked hams $15; ham sausage 11c; lard in tierces 9½c for steamed, 10c for kettled; lard in kegs and buckets 10¾@11c; pigs' feet per keg $2 25. Receipts of hams 1,214 pieces.

CIDER—There is a fair demand for XXX at $12 00 per bbl; extra cured $8 00@9 00.

CHEESE—Receipts light. Supply and demand about equal; sales reported at the following figures; New York factory 14@15c; Ohio do 13½@15c; Ohio factory 14@14½c; dairy 13@13½c.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; sperm, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CORN OIL—Standard brands at 21½@22c.

COAL—Lump coal on wharf 7c; nut coal 4½c ₰ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries are still held at $17 00@18 00 ₰ bbl; Jersey cultivated $12 00@13 00; bushel crates $2 00@2 25.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50@3 75; Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster $4 75; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₰ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—There are few offering; sales at 5¾@5¾c ₰ lb.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Sales dried apples at 4½@5c; peaches, brought new halves, quarters, old 10c; mixed 7½@8½c; quarters (sacks) 5½@6c; new crop, 10c; old 8c; layer raisins, per box, $2 90@3 00; half box $1; Valencia do 13c; prime 14@15c for new; no old in market.

EGGS—There is a steady demand at unchanged prices. We continue to quote prime fresh at 35@36c per dozen; pickled dull; sales 2@3c.

FLOUR—Receipts 210 bbls. Advices from the west agree in saying that flour is 50@d there fully as high as it can be sold in this market. Should the state of things continue prices will surely advance here. We do not change our rates which are as follows: Stores—choice winter white wheat flour at $7 75 ₰ bbl; White River $7 50, bags 25c less; choice Wisconsin flours, for bakers' use $7 20. Rye flour, $4 50@5 50 ₰ bbl. Mills—N. tional, white wheat, $6 25, sacks $5 00; Pan Handle, southern amber, bbls $7 50, sacks $7 30; Morning Glory, red winter, bbls $7 20, sacks $6 90. The market is reported firm.

FEATHERS—Demand active, with sales of No.1 live geese feathers at 65@65c to the trade; from store 58@59c; mixed 40@60c, as per quality.

GROCERIES—Trade is quite active at unchanged figures.—We give the following as the ruling quotations:

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13¾c, cut loaf 14¾c; A c offee 12¾@c; B 12¾@c; C 12½@12¾c; C yellow 12¼@12½c; D 12@12¼c; E 11¾@12c; F 11½@11¾c; good to prime 11@11½c; prime to choice 11¾@12c; good to prime Cuba sugars (bbls) 11@11½c; sugars, fair, 9¾@c; good to prime 10½@c; choice 11¾@c.

Coffee—Active and very firm at the following quotations: Fancy 26c; prime 25c; good 24@ 23@23½c; Java 29@30c; Laguayra 26@27c; Mocha 25c; roasted coffee, loose and in one lb packages, 26a 35c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 60c; Perfection, 62c; White Honey 58c; Extra Silver 50c; Red Head 50c; Lavender 45c; common 35@40c.

Molasses—Orleans 50@c; Cuba crop 50c; new crop 60; Prime 55c; choice 60c.

Rice—Carolina choice 10c; Rangoon 8a8¾c; Patna 9¾c.

Spices—Pepper grain 24c; pure ground 30c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs 75c.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley:

Wheat, sacks	340	Corn, sacks	1,024
Oats, sacks	747	Rye, sacks	571
Barley, sacks	787		

It will be seen that the receipts are light, and advices from the West are unanimous in stating that prices must go higher. The stocks on hand here are ample, and our mills will not be compelled, for a time at least, to go into the market. Should the market was so hard on the grades of stock usually offered, there was a price paid by Peter Fairley for a steer which we regard as extra. Carr & McAlister sold him a very fine five year old steer, brought from Ohio, at $9 ₰ 100 lbs. The bullock was one of the finest ever put on this market, and weighed 2,400 lbs.

Stockers.

The number of stockers on sale this morning was small. A fair number of farmers was in the market making inquiry for this grade, but most of them had to go home without purchasing. Stockers are held so high in the west that our dealers cannot bring them here and sell to make money. The scarcity is felt by farmers to bring some here they have declined doing so, for the reason they would lose money. Some stockers are coming from Chicago, but are bought to fill orders.

Fresh Cows.

The number of fresh cows on sale this morning was small. The market was inactive and prices low, ranging from $40 to $55, according to quality as milkers, &c.

Bulls.

The number of bulls on sale this morning was larger than usual, and the market in consequence slower. Prices as compared with last week were lower, though with a fair demand ruling.

Sheep.

Following are the prices at which stock changed hands to-day: Extra 1,500 steers fat and smooth, $7 to $7 26; prime 1,200 steers $6 50 to $6 75; medium 1,100 to 1,200 steers $6 25 to $6 50; common, bony and inferior steers $5 25 to $6 00; cows, heifers and bulls $2 to $4; cows $3 to $4 50; heifers from $4 to $5 75, according to quality, condition, weight, &c.

Arrivals.

The following are the arrivals of live stock, at the Union Yards as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, Agent of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad;

	Cars.
Prepaid C. & P. R. R., cows	5
W. McMillen, Gallico	1
A. J. Lawrence, Gallico	1
J. McClintock	1
T. G. Dalzell, Enon	1
H. H. Brook, Alliance	1
W. Werntz, Canton	1
M. Well & Co., Lakeville	1
J. Maring, Lonsberry	1
S. Hershey, Orrville	1
E. M. Snyder, Orrville, hogs	1
Neely & Bro., Newton	1
James E. Holler, Newark	1
Miller & Hendricks, Newark	1
W. C. Mahoblh, Newark	1
Cherry & Bro., Crestline	1
George Hunter, Bucyrus	1
Rothchild & Leigh, Xenia	1
Holmes, A. & J., Springfield	1
Rothchild & L., Union Stock Yards	1
Marks & Bro., Union Stock Yards	1
J. Newell, Union Stock Yards	1
J. Shamberg, Union Stock Yards	1
J. Shamberg, Union Stock Yards	1
S. Krause, Union Stock Yards	1
L. Keefer, Union Stock Yards	1
P. Hartman, Union Stock Yards	1
M. Varner, Union Stock Yards	1
J. Holmes, Union Stock Yards	1
S. Trueman, Union Stock Yards	1
Marks & Bro., Crestline	1

Cattle Sales.

Fairley and Neely sold 11 head Armstrong county stock at prices ranging from $4 to 5 00 ₰ 100 lbs.

H. Trueman sold 21 head Western stock at figures from $5 00 to 5 50 ₰ 100 lbs.

Carr & Mcallister sold 1 extra Licking county, O., steer to P. Fairley, at $6 00 ₰ 100 lbs; also 50 head fair Ohio stock from $4 00 to 6 00.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 65 head Pennsylvania and Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $4 00 to 6 75.

S. Trueman sold 46 head Ohio stock at figures ruling from $5 00 to 7 00.

J. Hunter sold 8 head Chicago cattle from $5 60 to 6 30 ₰ 100 lbs.

L. Shamberg sold 25 head Chicago and Washington county cattle at figures from $5 50 to $7 12.

S. Mark & Bro. sold 98 head Chicago and Ohio cattle at prices from $4 25 to 7 00 ₰ 100 lbs.

Greenwald and Kahn sold head Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $4 to 6 25 ₰ 100 lbs.

J. Keefer & Bro' sold 16 head Chicago cattle at prices varying from $6 00 to $7 37 per hundred lbs.

Sadler, Harris & Co. sold 36 head Beaver county cattle from $4 50 to $6 12; also 16 Ohio from $5 25 to $6 50; 19 Ohio from $5 50 to $5 90.

J. Neely sold 38 head Ohio cattle at prices from $4 50 to $6 00; also 16 Chicago stock from $6 00 to $7 00.

J Shamberg sold 87 head Ohio and Washington county cattle at prices from $4 10 @ 6 50.

J. Wells sold 10 head Indiana cattle, averaging about 1,000 lbs, at $45 per head.

J. Sloan sold 9 head Indiana cattle at $36 per head.

Norris & McMillin sold 8 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 to $6 50.

M. Varner sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $5 25 to 6 00 per 100 lbs.

Peter Hartman sold 1 load Chicago cattle at prices from $5 to 6 50 ₰ 100 lbs.

Cassatt & Co. sold 1 load Chicago cattle at figures from $5 50 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

C. Vanoorts sold 32 head of Washington county cattle at figures from $5.37 to 6.15.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was again small, though larger than for the last week or two. The market ruled moderately active and all the offerings changed hands at pretty fair prices. The good grades of sheep are most wanted and bring good prices.

F. Hector sold 57 head Ohio sheep at $7 00 ₰ 100 lbs, averaging weight 103 lbs.

W. Stewart sold 95 head Ohio sheep at prices from $6 00 per head to $7 50 per 100 lbs.

F. Bradley sold 100 head Washington county from $4 60 per head to $7 50 per 100 lbs.

T. G. Dalzell sold 47 head sheep at $2 25 per head.

Hogs.

The hogs on sale to-day were principally in the hands of regular dealers. The market ruled fair at prices ranging from $4 50 to $5 25 per 100 lbs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 22, 1872.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged, except for low grades of extra and spring superfines, which were weaker, and buyers refused to purchase, except at lower rates.

GRAIN—Wheat unchanged; No 1 spring $1 27; No 2 $1 22½@1 23; No 3 $1 14½; rejected $1 05; seller March, $1 23½; last half month $1 24½; seller March $1 25½. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 39¾c; rejected 38c; seller February 40@40½c; seller March 41½. Oats dull and a shade lower; No 2 32@c; rejected 29c; seller February 32½c. Rye quiet but firmer; No 1 77c; No 2 67½@68c; rejected 66¾@66c. Barley dull and declined; No 2 fall 62¾c; No 3 48@49c.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened firm but closed dull at $12 75; seller February $12 85@12 90; seller March at $13 12½; at 85½; seller February $8.70@8.75; hams in pickle 8a 9¾c; green meats quiet and firm; hams 6a8¾c; shoulders 6c; rough sides 5c; long clear 6¾c; short clear 5¾c. Boxed meats steady; Cumberland middles 8¾@8¾c; long clear 6¾c; shoulders 6c.

HOGS—Closed dull, with buyers holding off; range $4 10@4 60; dressed in good demand at $4 87.

WHISKY—Quiet at 87c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Flour quiet and firm; middling uplands 22½c. Flour dull but unchanged; superfine western and State $5 15@6 10; common to good extra $6 20@7 50; good to choice $6 65@7 50; superfine wheat western extra $7 20@7 40; St. Louis $6 70@9 50. Rye flour dull at $4 10@5 00. Corn meal quiet and firmer at 92c. Wheat quiet; No 2 spring, in store, $1 51@1 53; No 1 do $1 56@1 57; winter red western $1 58@1 61; amber $1 64@1 65. Rye unchanged. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in fair request; new western mixed 46@47c; white western 52c; yellow 52@53c. Oats dull and unchanged; western and Ohio 37@38c. Eggs in buyers' favor at 40@43c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet and firm; Rio 19¾a 21¾c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 9¾@9¾c; Cuba 9¾@10c. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 45@56c. Rice 7¾@8¾c. Crude petroleum 15¾c; refined 23¾c. Pork quiet; new mess $13 37½@13 50; old $12 62½@12 75; new prime $12 25; new mess $14 00; new $14 75. Beef steady; mess $9@11; extra $11@13; hams quiet at 8@9c. Cut meats steady; shoulders 5@6c; hams 8@9c; middles a shade firmer; long clear 7¾@. Hogs steady at 5@5½c. Lard quiet; No 1 tierce 9¾@9¾c; kettle 9¾c; Feb 9¾c. Butter quiet; Western 18@20c; State 22@25c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The weather is good but the markets are weakening under larger arrivals. Freight rates are expected to advance 50c. Good to prime lots of poor stock. Receipts of beeves to-day 3,500 head, consigned as follows: Hyde & Hufford, 41 street, and 41 at Weehawken, making 3,100 for the week. The large proportion of thin stock causes a decline of one cent on those from last Monday, with half a cent on good cattle. All were sold, very few of the best at 12c; prime at 11@11½c; fair at 10c, and hard lots at 8@9c, averaging scant 11c. Two cars 41¼ cwt Cherokees $87; two cars Texas (air 660 lbs at 9½c, 1,320 lbs per cwt); two cars little Illinois 9¾ cwt 11c; 11 cars 6¾ cwt 9¾@10c; 8 cars 7¼ cwt 11@11½c; 7 cars prime 83¾ cwt 12c. Sheep receipts to-day 5,400, completing 26,900 for the week. Market steady but not strong at 6¾@6¾c for most lots; sales of 1,000 head at 6¾c; 1,000 at 6¾c; 1,000 at 6¾c; 900 at 6¾c; 2 cars 83¾c; Ohio 100 lbs 8c; 1 car 120 lbs 8¾c; 4 cars 6¾c; 8 lbs.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 8,800, making 20,700 and 6,500 dressed for the week. Market not strong at 11½c for live; 2 cars prime 250 lbs 11¾c; 2 cars 5 1-16c; city dressed are worth 7¾@8¾c; western dressed 7¾@8¾c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Dry goods are advancing in prices but quiet and dragging somewhat, and we have but to note a moderate inquiry at the established advances. We quote Atlantic A's 16c; other brown drills at 15c; Massachusetts standard do 14½c; do G do 12¾c; Wachusetts brown sheetings 13½c; Atlantic A 18½c; do H 18½c; do D 19c; do P 19¼c; Gem of the Spindle bleached muslin 16c; Pearl Mills do 15½@16c; Dwight Anchor do 15½c; Selection Water Twist 14c; Forestdale 15¾@16c; Gold Medal 14c; Masonville 17¾c; Mondmoor 8-4 do 37½c; 9-4 do 42½c; 10-4 do 50c; 11-4 do 57½c; 12-4 do 62½c; New York Mills 21c; Sprague's fancy prints 14@15c; Pacific Mills do 11¾c, and Arnold 10c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 22.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling 21¼@21½c. Flour firm and fairly active at $6 80@7 75. Corn advanced to 43@45c; yield firm; white 43@44c; mixed 38@39c. Barley dull and drooping, excepting best grades, which is scarce and would bring 85@86c; others 60 to 80c. Groceries and Provisions unchanged. Eggs dull and declined to 29@30c. Pork buoyant but unsettled; sales at $13 00@13 50 new held at $13 25. Lard unsettled; buyers at 8¾@9c, steam refined; middle rendered; sales steam at 9c, buyer March. Bulk meats active and advanced to fill orders; sales packed at 8¾@8½c, cash; held ½c higher. Bacon advanced as regards sides, only; shoulders 6¾c; sides sold at 7¾@7¾c, cash, and 8c, buyer March at 8¾@8¾c, cash, and 8¾@8¾c, cash; held ½c higher. Bacon advanced as regards sides, only; shoulders 6¾c; sides sold at 7¾@7¾c, cash, and 8c, buyer March at 8¾@8¾c, cash; held ½c higher. Hams quiet at 8¾@9c. Hogs advanced to $4 30@4 50. Whisky firm at 88.

New York Copper Market.

January 20.—All manufactures of copper and yellow metal are firm at former quotations. Cable advices are at hand, noting a further advance in London on pig iron, and the market for ingot is very strong, and a little higher; the latest purchase 600,000 lbs. Lake at 28c cash, small lots 28¾@29c, and 29¼a 29¾c for February and March delivery.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota $5 85a6 25; State $7 00@7 50; Indiana and Ohio $7 25a7 75. Wheat dull; western red $1 60; amber $1 65. Rye in good demand at 98c. Corn very quiet; yellow 69@70c; mixed western 69@70c. Oats —white 54@56c; mixed 52c. Mess pork dull at $14 50. Lard 9¾@9¾c. Crude petroleum 15¾c; refined 22¾c. Whisky dull at 94@95c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, January 22.—Wheat active; extra $1 57; No 1 $1 51; amber $1 45. Corn firm; yellow 53@c. Oats quiet. Clovereed 5c higher at $6 20. Dressed hogs $5 00.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 22.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 $1 23½; No 2 $1 21¾. Oats steady; No. 2 32½c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 40c. Rye firm; No. 1 67½c. Barley advanced; No 2 fall 60¾c. Hogs firm at $4 90@5 00. Mess pork $12 25.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—Sugar quiet; inferior 5¾a6c; common 6¾a7¼c; fair to fully fair sales. Molasses a little easier; inferior 25a30c; common and centrifugal 30a37c; fair 35a40c; clear and strictly prime 42a45c. Whisky—receipts 926 bbl. Coffee unchanged.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.—Beeves quiet; market favors buyers; sales 2,000 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at $7 50@7 75; choice $6 90@7 25; good $6 50@6 75; fair $6 00@6 25; common $5 00@5 50; demand good at full prices; sales 2,000 at $6 00@6 00. Hogs dull and a shade lower; sales 5,000 at $6.25a 7 00.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 22.—Wheat very dull; No 1 red winter held at $1 48; No. 2 $1 40. Corn quiet at 55c. Oats held at 45c. Refined petroleum 20½@21c for car lots; 21½@22c for small lots.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

1872.

Java	Jan. 24	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Jan. 24	Liverpool.
Reckia	Jan. 27	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Jan. 27	Liverpool.
Ville De Paris	Jan. 27	Liverpool.
Cimbria	Jan. 27	Liverpool.
Nevada	Jan. 31	Liverpool.
Alleppo	Feb. 3	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., January 22, 1872.

River stationary, with five feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 48 at 5 P. M. G.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 22, 1872.

River stationary, with five feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 38 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 22, 1872.

River five feet five inches and rising slowly. The Express departed for Parkersburg at 5 P. M. Weather moderating, with indications of rain. M.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., January 22, 1872.

River falling; light ice running; wind southeast; weather warm and clear. The Telegraph passed down at 11 P. M. with packets on the way. The Liberty No. 3 arrived from Louisville. There is five feet of water on Guyan. M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Abrams	Geneva.	
E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.	
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.	
Granite State	Kerr	Portsmouth.	

Departed.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

Monongahela—Three feet seven inches and stationary.

Boats Departing This Day.

Geneva, United States Mail boats, 8 A.M. and 3 P.M.
Geneva—West Virginia, 3 P.M.

Boats Announced.

St. Louis, Wild Duck, Anawalt
Nashville, Messenger, Greenlee.
Equinnah—Granite State, Kerr, 24th A.M.

The marks last evening indicated three feet seven inches and about a shower; the weather was cold. Trade on the landing was not very active.

We are indebted to the officers of the "Granite State" for favors.

The towboat Brilliant arrived during the afternoon with a tow of empty barges.

The Sanatoria is again resumed. The "Granite State" arrived yesterday.

Coal is selling on the landing at 4½c lump; 7c per bushel.

The packet Granite State, Capt. Kerr, arrived with a good trip. She returns to Portsmouth and Cincinnati on Wednesday, 12 M.

The steamer West Virginia, Captain P. Donaldson, takes her regular place in the trade between Brownsville and Geneva. For further information just call on Captain P. Donaldson, who will furnish the necessary information.

The fine steamer Messenger, Capt. R. Greenlee, is receiving for Evansville, Clarksville and Nashville, and will leave this dispatch. The fine boat is a favorite and deservedly so. The clerks are Messrs. Fisher and Greenlee, who will see the passengers have the best of attention.

The U. S. mail packets on the Monongahela leave on time, 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. Their boats are all in splendid condition, and are kept for the leaving in order for accommodations, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. Call on them and you will be found at all times at the wharf boat, foot of Grant street.

The far-famed steamer "Granite State," Captain W. H. Kerr, takes her departure on Monday at 12 M. for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg and Cincinnati. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of as gentlemanly officers as can be found. The clerks are Messrs. Anderson and Dorsey—a host in themselves.

In a letter to the St. Louis *Democrat*, Stanley Hyland, one of the fishing party, says: "We spent the afternoon one of the most celebrated spots, which is regarded one of the beauties of the Ouachita country, from the evergreens which grow to the highest and most rugged bluffs, in the midst of the wild woods, surrounding the whole, and the magnificent magnolia, with its pure white flowers and deep green leaves, and the tall, stately pine, may be seen in the entire hunting and fishing ground, known as the Lone Grave, where rest the remains of a lady who lived upon a plantation close by, and died during a lingering illness, as she lay and looked upon the sun going down beyond the beautiful and lovely woods, and expressed a desire that she might be buried alone and away from the noise of the busy world, with no spot to mark the grave, but the fragrant woods above her."

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

R E Sellers & co, 1 bbl gin. W M Welsh, 1 box poultry. Jas O'Brien, 25 bbls peas. F H Stewart & co, 1 trunk mdse. M Schoenberger, 5 bbls

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Suppression of the International.

MADRID, January 22.—A circular issued to the Governors of provinces for the suppression of the International Society has evoked remonstrance from members in all parts of Spain. The Internationals of Madrid have made an earnest appeal for the revocation of the instructions.

Sentence of Communists.

PARIS, January 22.—The trial of prisoners for the murder of hostages in Paris during the reign of the Commune has terminated, and their sentences have been promulgated. Genton is condemned to death. Three of the prisoners are sentenced to the penal colony of Cayenne for terms as follows: Francois for life, Latour for twenty years, and Remoin ten years. Eight others are sentenced to transportation. The remainder of the male prisoners who were on trial, together with all the women, were acquitted.

The National Assembly having voted against a tax upon raw materials, the termination of the commercial treaties is now improbabl. It is believed the President of the Assembly will be chosen Vice President of the French republic.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 22.—The German war office is about to establish a military school at Metz.

It is reported that the German government refuses to join in the movement of the European powers for the suppression of the International Society.

ATHENS, January 22.—The Queen of Greece has been safely delivered of a son.

PARIS, January 22.—It is understood that Thiers has decided to abstain hereafter from participation in the debates of the Assembly, except on important occasions.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 22.—The steamers Idaho, Queen and Silesia have arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, January 22, 4:30 P. M.—Consols, money, 92¾; account, 92⅝. American bonds—5-20s of '62, 92½; 5-20s of '65, 93½; 5-20s of '67, 93; 10-40s, 92.

PARIS, January 19.—Rentes 56 francs 45 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 22.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 10¾d. California white wheat 11s. 5d; red spring wheat 11s. 6d.; red winter wheat, 11s 9d a11s. 11d. Flour 26s@28s. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 30s 6d.

ANTWERP, January 22.—Petroleum 47¾ francs.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1872.

THE LATEST TARIFF BILL.

The tariff bill introduced in the House today by Representative Burchard, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, proposes a reduction in the tariff to the extent of nearly twenty-four million dollars, including four millions of free list. The reductions on cotton goods and wools is three millions and a half, and on woolen goods eight millions.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

The following is an abstract of the bill to connect the telegraph with the postal service: Section first establishes postal telegraph offices at all postoffices on telegraph lines, and at all other postoffices where the gross receipts for postage are five hundred dollars a year, if within ten miles of telegraph lines. Section second fixes rates uniform for equal distances—twenty-five cents between offices not over two hundred and fifty miles apart, fifty cents between offices over two hundred and fifty miles apart and under five hundred miles; night rates twenty-five cents for one thousand miles, rates to be refunded for delays or mistakes in transmission. Section third provides for prepayment by stamps and destruction of all telegrams within one month. Section fourth fixes the rates for each one hundred words of special dispatches at fifty cents by night and seventy-five cents by day. It also fixes rates for press dispatches and for private wires for newspapers. Section sixth defines the duties of the fourth Assistant-Postmaster-General over telegraph lines. Section seventh authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract for the transmission of telegrams at the above rates with parties who will furnish and operate the necessary lines of telegraph. Section eighth contains provisions against tampering with telegrams and makes telegrams privileged communications, as private letters. Section ninth authorizes the Postmaster General to reduce rates in the manner therein prescribed. Section tenth incorporates the postal telegraph company for the performance of postal telegraph service on behalf of the Postmaster General. Sections eleventh and twelfth authorize the company to buy existing lines and oblige it to purchase all such lines, if required by the owners thereof, at an appointed value. They fix the capital stock at an amount not exceeding the last cost of the lines. Section thirteenth authorizes the company to open offices wherever the wants of business may require. Section fourteenth authorizes Congress to purchase the lines at any time, at an appraised value. Section fifteenth reserves to Congress the right to alter or amend the act.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Nebraska.

OMAHA, NEB., January 22.—The following has just been received from Lincoln: Hilton elected President of the Senate. Office of Governor declared vacant and a resolution for the election of Governor by joint Convention on Wednesday passed the Senate. Send down a company of militia.

LATER.—Senator Kennedy, having been sent for, arrived at Lincoln to-day, and a quorum was obtained in the Senate. The office of the Governor was declared vacant, and a resolution for the election of Governor by joint convention passed. The six Senators who adjourned the Senate on Saturday had left for their homes, also many members of the House.

The House assembled at two o'clock this afternoon, and ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest Chief Clerk Cropsey, who was absent, to compel the return of the Journal of the House. Cropsey refused to receive the warrant of arrest. At 2:30 P. M. Cropsey was out on a writ of *habeas corpus*. There was no quorum in the House, and Kennedy went home, leaving the Senate without a quorum, eleven members of the House of thirty-three and six Senators of thirteen only being present. No roll was called in either House. Governor James refuses to recognize any act of the Legislature, having adjourned that body on Saturday.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 22.—This afternoon, in the Senate, a bill was introduced to revise and codify all laws relating to compensating persons for property appropriated by corporations other than municipal. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Governor to appoint three engineers to examine all the public works of Ohio.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 22, 1872.

ALL SORTS.

It is reported that the General Sessions Grand Jury found several indictments against prominent citizens.

A motion was made before Judge Barrot today for an order staying proceedings in the case of the suit of the old Board of Supervisors against Comptroller Connolly, until the suit of the Committee of Seventy at Albany is decided. The Judge declined to hear argument, as he is counsel in the latter case. The argument will proceed before another Judge to-morrow.

Judge Blatchford has, at the suit of Aaron May, granted an order for the Bowling Green Savings Bank to show cause on February 3d why it should not be adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt.

The Ocean National Bank property was sold to-day at auction for $50,000, and Heimbold's store on Broadway for $145,000.

Hizer's Sons deny the statements regarding their connection with the officers of the Market Savings Bank.

Police raided to-night on three of the most notorious Broadway concert saloons. Sixty-five women and five men, proprietors and barkeepers, were arrested. A great crowd gathered around the entrance to the saloons, and greeted each batch of prisoners with derisive shouts. The action of the police gives general satisfaction among respectable classes. At a late hour Judge Bowling, accompanied by Mr. Kelso, went to the station houses and released the women. The men were held for trial.

The Polish exiles resident of this city celebrated the ninth anniversary of the Polish insurrection to-night. The question of establishing a paper here in the Polish language to represent the Poles of the United States was referred to a committee.

The steamship Holsatia has arrived from Hamburg.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Twombley's substitute creating a Board of Audit to pay claims against the city and county of New York, was adopted last night by the Assembly. This is a triumph for the Fentonites, and a defeat for Controller Green.

Harrison township, including Terre Haute Indiana, yesterday voted, by a large majority, to appropriate $150,000 to aid in the construction of the proposed Terre Haute and Southwestern Railroad.

The Spanish frigate Pizarro has taken the place of the Tornado in watching the American steamer Virginia in the harbor of Aspinwall.

Three Japanese sailors arrived at Panama on the 15th, out of a crew of twenty-three, the remainder having died on a junk which was disabled off the coast of Japan and drifted twenty-five hundred miles until it went ashore on the island of Adaho.

The past eight days of the detective system in Cincinnati has been resumed, so far without developing anything of general interest.

The superstructure on the Short Line Railroad from Dayton to Cincinnati is substantially completed. The second bridge over the Miami south of Dayton will be finished within a fortnight and the work of laying the rails will soon be commenced.

In Morgan township, Gallia county, Ohio, last Saturday evening, James W. Erving shot and killed his son-in-law, David Lovell, with whom he had a dispute about the occupancy of a stable. Erving was arrested.

STATE POLITICS.

A correspondent of the Huntingdon *Journal* urges P. Frazer Smith, Esq., of West Chester, as a candidate for the Supreme Judgeship.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

New York, West Shore and Chicago Railroad.
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., January 22, 1872.

We understand that means have been secured to commence the construction of the New York, West Shore and Chicago Railroad. The contemplated line was on the west side of the Hudson river, in connection with the Canada Southern Railroad, now under rapid construction. This would give another great eastern thoroughfare from Chicago and Fort Wayne to New York City. Hon. Jesse L. Williams, of this city, has been invited to act as consulting engineer, but his present engagements compel him, we understand to decline.

A Swedish town named Questin has been settled on the Grand Rapids Railroad, in Michigan, about two thousand Swedes residing close to and in the town.

Annual Elections.

At the election of officers for the New Castle and Franklin railroad, held at New Castle on Monday, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year: President, A. L. Crawford; Vice President, S. Harbaugh; Directors, D. M. Courtney, R. W. Cunningham, Wm. Patterson, George W. Crawford, J. W. Blanchard, Wm. Harbaugh, S. M. Klen. The Lawrence *Guardian* says that Mr. Crawford expresses a determination to have the road under contract within sixty days.

The directors of the Warren and Sharon Railroad organized in Warren by electing President, Charles Smith; Vice President, Ira L. Fuller; Secretary, Jefferson Palm; Treasurer, E. Spear, Jr.

Following are the officers chosen for the Cumberland Valley Railroad for 1872: President, Frederick Watts; Directors, Frederick Watts, Thomas A. Biddle, Thomas A. Scott, Washington Butcher, Wistar Morris, H. J. Lombaert, Daniel O. Gehr, Thomas B. Kennedy, Edmund Smith, J. Edgar Thomson, Josiah Bacon; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward M. Biddle; Superintendent, O. N. Luh.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Johnstown and Somerset Railroad, held at Stoystown, the following officers were elected: President, Hon. D. J. Morrell; Directors, John H. Snyder, Valentine Miller, Isaac Kaufman, Daniel Border, Geo. W. Osborn, James Cooper, James McMillen, John Lowman, David Dibert, Geo. Fritz, A. Lambert, John H. Cunningham. The Johnstown *Tribune* says of these gentlemen: "We doubt much if so much capital, so much enterprise, and so much determination are comprised in any other thirteen men in the two counties."

At the election of the Ligonier Valley Railroad Company, at Ligonier, Pa., the following officers were chosen: President—John McFarland. Directors—George F. Huff, Michael Keffer, Daniel Scully, S. S. Baker, John Ourler, Francis Smith, and Wm. Bate. The Board of Directors met, and, after organizing, elected the following officers. Treasurer—W. H. Watt. Secretary—John Hargnett. Solicitor—James C. Clarke.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Bellevernon branch of the Connellsville Railroad was held on Monday, January 15, at which the following officers and directors were elected: President, L. C. Baldwin; Directors, W. C. Hughart, N. I. Speer, B. L. Simpson, A. F. Hill, D. H. Lee, R. C. Schmertz, J. H. Moore, Joseph Sheplar, J. W. Clarke, L. C. Baldwin, H. Lowry, W. Manown.

Following is the new board of officers of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, recently elected in Philadelphia: President, Thomas A. Scott; Treasurer, George F. Huff; Secretary, D. W. Shryock; Solicitor, A. M. Fulton. John F. Wentling was elected chief engineer, in place of Hon. James A. Logan, declined.

Progress.

The Clearfield *Journal* states that about $40,000 of the $60,000 required have been subscribed for the building of a branch railroad from Houtzdale to Coalport, in that county.

Of the new road through the oil region the Petroleum Center *Record* says: "Grading for the new railroad is being pushed rapidly ahead. The contractor for doing the stone and trestle work, Mr. Reed, was in town yesterday, making the necessary preparations for commencing the work. It is understood that the trestle work is to begin at the point of the bluff on the McCray farm, and run thence across that farm, bridging Oil Creek at the lower end, and crossing the Oil Creek Railroad on the Columbia farm, the trestle work being nineteen feet above the latter track."

The meeting in Akron to forward the interests of the proposed road from Cleveland through Akron declared in favor of the common gauge. The Cleveland *Leader*, however, still insists that a narrow-gauge road would answer all purposes. The Akron *Beacon* says: "The *Leader* evidently imagines that to furnish Cleveland with cheap coal and iron is the only object in building the road, and utterly overlooks the fact that every place on the route, excepting Cleveland, has other commodities than those named, commodities for the transportation of which a narrow gauge will not answer." What kind of communing is it?

The New Lisbon *Buckeye State* says: "The Youngstown and East Liverpool Railroad, the certificate of incorporation of which was filed at Columbus last summer, will probably be surveyed and work commenced on it early in the spring."

The railroad from this point to Sheffield, Ridgway, or some other point on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, says the Oil City *Derrick*, is talked of, and the project will doubtless be consummated the coming season. Such a road would save a considerable distance between Oil City, Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and cut off the heavy Kane grade, that uses up about twelve per cent. annually of the Philadelphia and Erie rolling stock. Such a road must be built at an early day, and the men who now have it in hand fully appreciate its importance, and the advantage to accrue from making the connection at Oil City.

The new railroad from Columbus to Springfield, Ohio, which will soon be ready for business, is owned as follows: One-fifth by the New York Central Railway Company; one-fifth by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company; one-fifth by the Cleveland, Sandusky and Cincinnati Railway Company; one-fifth by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company; and one-fifth by the heirs of Jacob W. Pierce.

The project for a railroad from Dayton, O., to Louisville, Ky., has been revived. Ninety-four miles of new road would connect Dayton with the Short Line, Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, and Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad. The contemplated line was on the west side of the Ohio river, in connection with the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, now under rapid construction. This would give another great eastern thoroughfare from Chicago and Fort Wayne to New York City. Hon. Jesse L. Williams, of this city, has been invited to act as consulting engineer, but his present engagements compel him, we understand to decline.

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